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M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL  
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



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A Family Tree of

THE FIVE HARVEY BROTHERS

Containing All the Known Antecedents of  
Thomas, James, Peter, Philip and Andrew  
Harvey of Skaneateles, New York

-and-

including genealogies of the following families

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by LESTER M. HARVEY JR.





## FOREWORD

1628896

This book is a family tree containing all the known antecedents of the five Harvey brothers. Because of the custom of inheriting the paternal surname, most family histories are confined to tracing the nominal descendants of a single patriarch - usually with preference to the male issue. However, it seems that the host of forebears who combined to produce our composite personality should be more interesting to investigate than an army of distant cousins. Regardless of our last name, we are equally related to every one of our direct antecedents in any given generation - by blood and hereditary influence. Therefore, this record inverts the customary pyramid of relationship in order to trace all antecedent families - maternal branches included.

For example, there have been approximately 12 generations since the year 1650 at which early date in our country's history a present-day person would have had more than 2,000 forefathers and mothers. This book contains the genealogies of thirty-four families, 426 direct antecedents, and more than 3,500 names. Many of the genealogies are the result of original research during the past fifteen years. In order to trace some lines it was necessary to sort out several unrelated families of the same name. Since this entailed considerable effort, a few of these families have been included for whatever value the information may be to others.

In contrast to Victorian genealogies which sought to exalt the humblest relatives, this record presents the facts as found. As might be expected, it includes a representative assortment of heroes, villains, and ordinary folk.

It is interesting to note that all of the 426 known ancestors are, without exception, of Nordic stock - and include English, Welsh, Irish, Scotch, Manx, Dutch, German, and Norman French. Representatives of the family derive about equally from New Netherland and New England, with a few from Pennsylvania. The English colonists were for the most part more cultured than the Dutch, and therefore left more complete accounts of their adventures in the new world, with consequent richer traditions, than did their mercantile-minded cousins along the banks of the Hudson. Governor Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation", together with later narratives and poems, have left the impression that that colony was the "cradle of our country."

Actually, New York is the oldest permanent settlement of the original colonies. It is a matter of historical record that New Amsterdam was a flourishing colony at least seven years before the





arrival of the Pilgrims. New Englanders cling to the feeble argument that the Dutch did not "intend to remain" in America. There is no evidence to bear out this retrospective feat of mindreading. Specious arguments to the contrary, the accomplished fact is that the Dutch did remain permanently, which certainly makes it a permanent colony. In fact, it was the very success of the colony at Fort Amsterdam that encouraged the Puritans then living in Holland to try their luck in the new world. When these pilgrims, who had set out for Virginia, landed by mistake at Plymouth in 1620, the thriving colony of New Netherland, 300 miles down the coast, was well established and had been permanently occupied by a growing group of traders under Hendrick Corstiaensen since before 1613.

According to Dutch records, Hendrick Hudson had scarcely made known the "enticing character" of the river and adjacent lands which he explored in 1609, when several Amsterdam merchants dispatched trading vessels to the new country with such highly satisfactory returns that arrangements were immediately made to establish a permanent colony there. The settlers "built their cabins on the south point of Manhattan Island, the head man being Hendrick Corstiaensen, who was still the chief of the settlement in 1613" (and for a great many years thereafter). The considerable size of the colony is indicated by the brisk trade which ensued. Ships of the United New Netherland Company were plying back and forth regularly between Holland and New Amsterdam, and Captain Adrian Block, whose ship was destroyed by fire, was even able to construct and launch a complete new ocean-going vessel at the port of New Amsterdam in 1614. "Stores of furs were in readiness to freight the ships on their visits. The whites were abundantly supplied by the natives with food and other necessities of life, without personal labor and at trifling cost. The trade of the colony of settlers was sufficiently profitable to render its permanency desirable to the United New Netherland Company which increased its numbers and capital and enlarged its former designs of trade." All this long before a pilgrim ever set foot on Plymouth Rock!

Another account relates that "during the year 1614 three fur trading settlements were established on the Hudson River - one at the southern tip of Manhattan Island, one at the mouth of Rondout Kill (Kingston), and one at Albany on Castle Island (now Westerlo Island) in the Hudson River. Each colony consisted of a fort for protection against Indians, and a number of cabins." It is perhaps unfortunate that Corstiaensen was too absorbed with fur trading to chronicle his colony as Bradford did - for virtually no one to this day is acquainted with the colorful events relating to the primordiate settlement of New York.

There were three characteristics of the earliest Dutch settlers that sometimes make it difficult to trace their records. First of all, they were miserable spellers. They were inconsistent about spelling their own names, atrocious with English names, and even worse with





Indian names which had to be translated phonetically.

Secondly, the birth dates of first children sometimes seem inconsistent with the marriage dates of parents - until one learns that these practical pioneers were hesitant to commit themselves to a marriage contract until an heir apparent was apparent indeed.

Thirdly, with few exceptions during and prior to the 17th century, the Dutch did not have permanent inheritable family surnames. A person was given a single name, such as Pieter. His last name was simply a possessive, being the first name of his father plus the suffix for son (s, se, or sen). Hence, Pieter Jansen was simply Peter, son of Jan Hendricks, who was son of Hendrick Thomasen, who was son of Thomas Pietersen, etc. Since there were few inherited family surnames (such as Stuyvesant or Post) it is sometimes difficult to trace lineage prior to about 1650. Most Dutch surnames even today are mere patronymics.

On the other hand, the Dutch had a custom of considerable help to the genealogist - that of naming children after the older generation according to an orderly system. The first son was named after his father's father, the second son after the father, the third after his mother's father, and the rest after uncles. Daughters were similarly named after the mother's side. This custom was not strictly adhered to, but set the general pattern for baptisms.

The Harvey Brothers, for whom this family history was prepared were also named with a purpose. Each has the first name of a disciple, and the first and middle name together is that of an ancestor.

Thomas Wolcott Harvey is named after Sir Thomas Wolcott, an Eleventh Century knight of Wales; after Governor Thomas Welles of Connecticut; after his great-grandfather Thomas Totten of Northern Ireland; and his great-uncle Thomas J. May, now of St. Louis, Mo.

James Sherman Harvey is named after James Schoolcraft Sherman of Utica, N. Y., Vice President of the United States, 1908-1912; after his grandfather's grandfather James Harvey of New York City; after his grandfather Lytle G. Sherman of N. Y. C.; after his great-great-grandfather Robert Sherman of Scotland; after James Lytle of Pennsylvania, and James Wakeham of Virginia.

Peter Stuyvesant Harvey is named after Peter Stuyvesant of Holland and New York, Governor General of New Netherlands from 1647 to 1664.

Philip Stone Harvey is named after Philip atte Stone of England in 1302; also after Sir Philip Wolcott of England, and Philip Smith of New Jersey.





Andrew Preyer Harvey is named after Andrew Preyer the French Huegenot, first of the name to come to America, who settled in New Jersey in 1672. He was the grandson of Colonel Sir Thomas Pryoeur de Houghton, Knight Bannerette of Normandy.

A considerable number of noteworthy persons are to be found among the ancestors of the Harvey brothers. Included are many patriarchs who were the first of their name to come to this country, and whose descendants may now be found in every state of the union - Ackermans, Coes, Lytles, Posts, Preyers, Shermans, Stones, Van Emburghs - to name but a few. Members of various branches of the family are also amply represented among the founders of many American cities, among leaders in government, and on the muster rolls of all the nation's wars since earliest times. Antecedents of the five Harvey brothers include such historically prominent personages as Sir Francis Drake, Benjamin Franklin, William Henry Harrison, Daniel Webster, the orator and statesman; Noah Webster, author of the original dictionary; Oliver Wolcott and Roger Sherman, signers of the Declaration of Independence; James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice President of the United States; William Tecumseh Sherman, Civil War General; Robert Moore Nugent, Civil War and Indian Frontier General; Thomas Wells, Governor of Connecticut; Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of the New Netherlands; Jacob Leisler, Governor of New York; Barent Arentsen Van Slechtenhorst, Director of the Colony of Rensselaerswyck; Captain Adrian Post, founder of Staten Island; and Susanna North, the "Witch of Salisbury."

Any additions, corrections, questions or comments on the contents of this book are always welcome.

Lester Malcolm Harvey, Jr.  
Skaneateles, N. Y.  
Christmas 1955





David  
b.ab. 1570 m. Katherine

John Smith Jr. b.1600  
me to L.I., America

John Smith III (Blue)  
Abraham Sarah Strickland  
m. Ael

El I. Smith b. 1670  
Deborah Udale, N.J.

Philip Smith b.ab. 1720  
Rebecca Earle

Joch Smith

Jochas Williams b.ab. 1700  
ab. 1 Margaret van der Schuere

Annaton Williams sr. b. 1732  
Lambert Rachel Van Emburgh

Ann van Williams jr. b. 1771  
m. Zarah Rebecca Smith  
1630

Barent Rynders  
of Albany 1657

Robert  
m. Geray Rynders b.ab.1800  
erford, N.Y.  
Nicholas Kline

Henri  
m. Sares Harvey b.ab. 1825  
Gertrude E. Kline

Hendri  
m. Jensen C. Harvey b. 1856

Dr. Johannes Van Emburgh  
b.ab. 1640 Holland. Settled  
Hackensack N.J. ab. 1660.  
mar. Catherine Sandfort

Gisbert Van Emburgh b.ab.  
1685 m. Marritie Helhake

Johannes Van Emburgh b.1719

William H. Cottier sr.  
b.ab.1780, m. Mary Ann  
Lived on Isle of Man

Mary L. Cottier b.1814  
m. on Isle of Man to  
Robert Sherman from  
Scotland. To NYC 1842

Thomas Totten b.ab.1780  
m. Mary. Lived Ireland

Darcy Totten b.ab. 1810  
m. Sarah Lewis (Ireland)

Thomas Totten b.1845  
to America 1859, m. NYC  
Mona Sherman

ter M. Harvey sr. b.1888 m. Isabella H. Totten b.1889

ter M. Harvey jr. b.1914 m. Katharine W. Sherman b.1921

Peter S. Harvey

Philip S. Harvey

Andrew P. Harvey







David Ackerman of Holland  
b.ab.1610 - To America 1662

Adrian Van Laar  
b.ab. 1625

Abraham Ackerman, b.1656  
m. Aeltje Van Laar

Armond Pryoeur le Houghton of France b.1575

Col. Sir Thomas Pryoeur de Houghton b.1610

Thomas Pryoeur jr.  
b.1635 France, m.  
Marguerite de Valteau  
To America ab. 1672

Casparus Steinmetz  
b.ab. 1635

Andrew Preyer b.1669 m. Johanna Steinmetz

Casparus Preyer b.1691 m. Sarah Andressen

Michael Jansen b.ab. 1600  
m. Pitje Harmans - Holland  
to America 1636.

Enoch Michaels Vreeland b.  
ab.1638 (son of Jansen)

Elsie Vreeland b.ab. 1660  
m. Edward Earle Jr. (N.J.)

Captain Adrian Post  
b. Holland ab. 1625  
m. Claertje. Settled  
Staten Island in 1650

Frans Post b.1659  
m. Maritje Kobis (N.J.)

Adrian Frans Post b.1692  
m. Tryntie Sanders

Egbert Post b. 1731, m.  
Sarah Stuyvesant

Adrian Post b. 1766, m.  
Rachel Sickles b. 1770

Hendrick Post b. 1791 m.  
Leah Ann Williams

Rebecca Post b.1836 m.  
Michael Fritz

Melissa Fritz b. 1859 m. Reuben C. Harvey b. 1856

John Smith, England,  
b.1570 m. Katherine

John Smith jr. b.1600  
came to L.I., America

John Smith III (Blue)  
m. Sarah Strickland

Abel I. Smith b. 1670  
m. Deborah Udale, N.J.

Philip Smith b.ab. 1720  
m. Rebecca Earle

Enoch Smith

Elias Williams b.ab. 1700  
m. Margaret van der Schuere

John Williams sr. b. 1732  
m. Rachel Van Emburgh

John Williams jr. b. 1771  
m. Rebecca Smith

Barent Rynders  
of Albany 1657

Betsy Rynders b.ab.1800  
Waterford, N.Y.  
m. Nicholas Kline

James Harvey b.ab. 1825  
m. Gertrude E. Kline

Leater M. Harvey sr. b.1888 m. Isabella H. Totten b.1889

Lester M. Harvey jr. b.1914 m. Katharine W. Sherman b.1921

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Robert Sherman from  
Scotland. To NYC 1842

Thomas Totten b.ab.1780  
m. Mary. Lived Ireland

Darcy Totten b.ab. 1810  
m. Sarah Lewis (Ireland)

Thomas Totten b.1845  
to America 1859, m. NYC  
Mona Sherman

Johann Stuyvesant  
b.ab. 1540 Holland

Balthazar Stuyvesant b.ab.  
1570, m. Margaret Hardenstein

Gov. Peter Stuyvesant b. 1602  
Holland, m. Judith Bayard.  
To America 1647

Nicholas W. Stuyvesant b.1648  
m. Elizabeth Van Slechtenhorst

Peter Stuyvesant b. 1685  
m. Rachel (Thomaszen) Eckeson

Peter Stuyvesant b.1706 NYC  
to NJ, m. Pryntie Preyer

Lazare Bayard, b.ab.  
1570 in France

Gerrit Van Slechtenhorst  
b.ab. 1610 Holland to Albany

Thomas  
Thomaszen

Cornelia  
Siotz

Jan  
Thomaszen m. Appolonia  
Cornelisen

Jochem Beekman, b. Holland  
ab. 1575. To NYC bef. 1636

Annatie Beekman m. 1636  
Lambert Van Valkenberg

Ann Van Valkenberg, Albany,  
m. Zacharias Sickles b.ab.  
1630 Vienna. To America '55

Robert Sickles b.ab 1660  
m. Gertrude Reddenhars

Henricus Sickles b. 1692  
m. Sarah Ackerman of N.J.

Hendrick Sickles jr. b.1692  
m. Jenneke Stuyvesant

Direct Antecedents of  
LESTER M. HARVEY JR.





## HARVEY

The name HARVEY is very ancient and means literally "army camp." In early Rome it was HERVICUS from Old Latin ARVICUS. The prefix AR pertains to war . . . as in "armor" or "Ares" (the Greek god of war). The suffix -VICUS is the Latin word for place or site, as in "vicinity", whence also the town name endings -wich, wick and wyk. As the name moved northward into France it was shortened to Ervé, then crossing into England with the invasion of 1066, it became Hervey, and finally Harvey. "Here" is the early English word for army. "Herian" is Anglo-Saxon for "to make war". "Harer" is Old French for "harass or harry".

Strangely, the name Lester means just about the same thing - from English "Leicester", from "lee" = meadow + "castro" = camp, a place name referring to the army camps of the Romans during the time their legions occupied England.

Reference is made in A. D. 922 to Hervie, Archbishop of Rheims. Polydore Virgil in his chronicle says both "Harvey and Hervey" were originally Hervicus. He adds that "one of the family came over to England from the Flemish coast in the time of King Hardicanute (1019 - 1042 B. C.) and participated in subduing the British." The name Harvey first appears as a family surname in the 12th century.

Harveys were to be found scattered all over the American colonies: as early as 1702 in New York City, 1682 in Long Island, 1763 in New Jersey, and very early in all the New England states. Throughout the 18th century Harveys are found thinly scattered from New York City all the way up the east bank of the Hudson River to Albany and surrounding towns as far west as Amsterdam on the Mohawk River. The Rynders and Kline families are found interspersed in these same areas. Somewhere in the Hudson valley, the three families intermarried. We have all the names in these families but have not been able to relate them exactly. The names are listed at the ends of the known genealogies of the families.

James Harvey was probably born around 1825. His mother may have been a Decker. His wife was Gertrude Elizabeth Kline. They lived at 80 Sixth Avenue near Canal Street in New York City. She died in 1912. Their children were:

- I. LeGrand Harvey, the eldest son, who was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War. He was captured by the rebels and left to die in their notorious Libby Prison.
- II. Gertrude Harvey - never married.
- III. Edwin J. Harvey - was a private investigator. He lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., married and had one son.





IV. Catherine Harvey - married Andrew Hixon who owned a hat business in Brooklyn. They had:

1. Edward Hixon.
2. Marie Hixon, never married.

V. Reuben Cutler Harvey, born Aug. 29, 1856 - died Feb. 18, 1922; married Melissa Fritz and had three children.

VI. Blanche Harvey, married in 1879 to Timothy Farrar Burke. He was born in N. Y. C. on Feb. 27, 1855, the son of William C. Burke and Sarah E. Farrar. He was graduated from Columbia Law School and moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he was U. S. District Attorney from 1898 to 1912. The Burkes then moved to California where first Blanche and then Timothy died. They had no children.

VII. Albert Harvey - never married.

VIII. Minnie Agnes Harvey - married Mr. Bremer and had a son LeGrand who had a son Henry Bremer born 1912.

Reuben Cutler Harvey (called Cutler), son of Gertrude Elizabeth Kline and James Harvey, was born Aug. 29, 1856 in lower Manhattan, which was the city proper. At that time all above 14th Street was residential, and all above 30th Street was suburban or rural, except for scattered hamlets such as Yorkville, Harlem, Murray Hill, High Bridge, Washington Heights, etc. He married Melissa Fritz about 1884 in the Greenwich Village Methodist Church, which later burned. They lived on West 11th Street until 1894 when he bought a house on Marble Hill near Kingsbridge in New York City. He died Feb. 18, 1922 at 612 West 184th Street, N. Y. C. He had dark hair, blue eyes and a moustache. He was 5' 10" tall, stocky and strong. Reuben Cutler Harvey and Melissa Fritz had the following children:

I. LeGrand Harvey, born Dec. 1, 1885, was sales manager of Lever Bros. He lived in N. Y. C., Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. He married April 20, 1911, Edith Schaefer, born July 9, 1889 (daughter of Estelle and Henry Schaefer) and had one son:

1. Robert Albert Harvey, born June 2, 1912, married Jean and resides in Pittsburgh.

II. Lester Malcolm Harvey, born June 30, 1888; married July 4, 1913, Isabella Hoffman Totten, born July 8, 1889. They had one son:

1. Lester Malcolm Harvey, Jr.

III. Estelle Harriet Harvey, born April 4, 1893; married Aug. 1, 1916 to Paul Russell Brown. She died July 31, 1931. Their children were:





1. Paul R. Brown, Jr. (stepson by first marriage of father to Edith Storey, deceased), married Janet and had two children.
2. Helen Patricia Brown, born Feb. 5, 1920; married Charles Armour of Newburgh, N. Y. and went south. They had Charles Armour Jr., born May 31, 1943; and Kathy Armour, born the spring of 1951.
3. Noma Brown, born July 2, 1922; married Ross H. (Buzz) Dalzell of Pittsburgh, and had Mark Dalzell, born Nov. 15, 1954.
4. Jane Brown, born April 6, 1924; married Donald Peck of Syracuse and had twin girls born Oct. 10, 1952 - Cristie Margaret and Corey Anne, and a boy, Kevin, born Nov. 22, 1954.

Lester Malcolm Harvey Sr., son of Reuben Cutler Harvey and Melissa Fritz, was born June 30, 1888, on West 11th Street, Greenwich Village, Manhattan, N. Y. C. At the age of six he moved with his parents to Marble Hill, Kingsbridge Section, 228th Street, N. Y. C., where his father bought a home. He married July 4, 1913, Isabella Hoffman Totten, and had one child, Lester, Jr. From 1918 to 1920 he was an officer in the 23rd Company of the Ninth Coastal Defense Corps. For 35 years he was a member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Company at 23 Wall St., N. Y. C. until his retirement in 1953. Lester Sr. and family lived in N. Y. C. until May 30, 1926, at which time they bought a home in Ridgewood, New Jersey. In 1942, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey moved to 5 Tudor City Place, N. Y. C. He was 6' tall, had black hair, grey eyes and a medium complexion. He was baptized Episcopalian.

Lester Malcolm Harvey Jr., only child of L. M. Harvey Sr. and Isabella H. Totten, was born at 3:40 p.m. Wednesday, April 8, 1914 on 228th Street near Broadway in the Bronx, N. Y. C., in the home of his grandfather, Reuben C. Harvey. The family lived at several addresses in N. Y. C. until 1926 when they moved to Ridgewood, N. J. He attended Ridgewood High School and Columbia University. He married Sunday, May 26, 1941, Katharine Wolcott Sherman of Ridgewood. In 1946, they moved to Skaneateles, N. Y. He is president of L. M. Harvey & Company in Syracuse. Their children are:

- I. Thomas Wolcott Harvey, born July 31, 1942.
- II. James Sherman Harvey, born Aug. 26, 1944.
- III. Peter Stuyvesant Harvey, born Sept. 28, 1946.
- IV. Philip Stone Harvey, born Oct. 30, 1952.
- V. Andrew Preyer Harvey, born July 14, 1954.

\* \* \* \* \*





Unclassified Mentions of the Harvey Name

Amos Harvey came from England and settled in Rhode Island.

Asa Harvey (son of Amos) born in Rhode Island in 1776. He married Sarah Phelps. Moved to Austerlitz, N. Y. (near Hudson, N. Y.) in 1787. Asa died in 1854.

Noah Harvey (son of Asa) born in Austerlitz in 1804 - died 1846. Married Lydia Olds. His children were:

I. Alfred Harvey, born 1821. Lived in Austerlitz. Married Susan Vadican and had:

A. Lester E. Harvey, born 1843, lived in Austerlitz. Married 1865 Emily E. Olmsted and had:

a. Frank B. Harvey                      b. Frederick Harvey

II. Henry Dwight Harvey, born 1828. Lived in Austerlitz. Married 1848 Harriet A. Holmes and had:

A. Henry Dudley Harvey, born 1851. He lived in Hillsdale, N. Y. (next to Austerlitz). He married 1874 Abbie Van Aiken and had:

a. Van Dwight Harvey                      b. Clyde Harvey

Batsje (Betsy) Harvey was witness to baptism of Jacob Kierstede at Rhinebeck in 1784.

David Harvey, Mary Harvey, mentioned in will in Southhold, Suffolk County, N. Y.

Edward Harvey, listed as private, age 28, height 5' 7 1/2", in 6th Regiment of Virginia Line, Dec. 12, 1780.

June 22, 1790: claim of Robert Walker for a grant of bounty lands to which Elisha Harvey was entitled.

George W. Harvey, son of Kimball Harvey and Hannah M., died Nov. 2, 1861, age 26 years and 7 months. Buried in Waterford, N. Y. in same cemetery as James and Catherine Rynders.

In 1800 George and Samuel Harvey lived in 7th Ward of Manhattan.

Hannah Harvey and William Hollenbeck had son William at Claverack, July 21, 1765.





Hannah Harvey, daughter of Theophilus Corwin who died 1762, Southhold, Suffolk County, N. Y.

James Harvey and Maria (Mary) Bras attended the N. Y. Dutch Reformed Church in 1765. They had James Harvey, Jr., baptized Dec. 16, 1764. Witnesses were Jannetje Bras and James Welch. Also had Catharina baptized Mar. 5, 1769 - witness was Adolph Bras.

James Harvey of New Hampshire, born 1765; married Eunice Cotter.

James Harvey was a fireman for the City of New York in 1776.

James Harvey m. Mary Barrow Oct. 27, 1785 in Trinity Church, N. Y. C.

James Harvey in 1790 lived in Montgomery Ward of Manhattan and had one son under 16 and one daughter.

1792: memo for Sec. Scott to make out patent for bounty land to James Harvey of N. Y. C.

James Harvey of N. Y. C., a blacksmith, died intestate. Letter of administration to James Perry, a friend, of Dutchess County, Dec. 3, 1795.

James Harvey of East Haddam, Mass., b. Sept. 5, 1805 - d. Feb. 13, 1882.

James Harvie married Mary McKenney at N. Y. C. Reformed Church, June 16, 1838.

John Harvey of N. Y. C., merchant, died intestate. Letter of administration to William Burke of N. Y. C., mariner, nearest of kin, Mar. 26, 1783. Bought one lot (about 1780) fronting on Broadway, bounded by Anthony (now Worth) Street.

John Harvey was an enlisted man in Revolution in Stevens Corps of Artillery at West Point, 1778.

John Harvey enlisted Feb. 16, 1776 in N. Y. Provincial Artillery, Capt. Alexander Hamilton's Company, N. Y. C.

John F. Harvey, born 1859 - died 1933, son of Thomas Harvey and Emily Powell of Galway and May field, N. Y. John married Alida Louisa Kline who was born 1873 and resided in 1941 at Amsterdam, N. Y. Their children were Katherine, Robert, William, James (born June 1906), and Elizabeth.

John Harvey, cartman, sworn and admitted a freeman in N. Y. C. April 20, 1785.

March 1, 1769; Petition of John Harvie and others for grants of land in tract on west side of Hudson River in Albany County.



Joel Harvey of New Paltz, N. Y., probably born about 1710 - died May 26, 1786. Left estate to wife Jane, son James, and other children.

May 21, 1785: Claim of Joseph Harvey for a soldier's right of land, assigned to him.

Matthias Harvey was one of King's County (Brooklyn) justices Oct. 1, 1690 (Colonial Manuscripts).

Matthias Harvey took inventory of the estate of Anthony Wright of Oyster Bay, L. I., May 18, 1682. Matthias also mentioned in 1689. Also witnessed will of Stephen Hicks of Flushing, L. I., in 1688.

Michael Harvey of New Jersey fought in Revolution.

Jan. 6, 1795: Proposal of Obid Harvey and others to pay 4 shillings an acre for land lying at north end of Catskill Mountains.

Jan. 21, 1767: Certificate that Philip Harvey served as corporal in 80th regiment.

Samuel Harvey witness to baptism of Sarah Ellsworth in N. Y. C. on June 18, 1729.

Samuel Harvey and Annaatje Elsworth had Joseph, baptized on June 4, 1729.

Samuel Harvey married Anna Jorgison (both Presbyterian) Nov. 2, 1754 at N. Y. C.

Buried in the Dutch Church, N. Y. C. - Samuel Harvey (son of Joseph) died Nov. 22, 1730. Also John Harvey, died Dec. 23, 1774.

Thomas Harvey, witnessed will Dec. 14, 1758, of Robert Mayes of N. Y. C., mariner.

Thomas Harvey was living in the east ward of N. Y. C. in 1791 where he was taxed £ 250 for personal estate.

Thomas Harvey, carpenter, was made a freeman in N. Y. C. Feb. 15, 1702-3, in the mayoralty of Philip French, Esq.

Thomas Harvey of New York died intestate, letter of administration to his brother John Harvey, dated Sept. 25, 1761.

William Harvey buried in New York Dutch Church on Dec. 26, 1804.

William Harvey, son of William Harvey, lived in 4th Ward of Manhattan.





William Harvey and Catharine VanAlen married Nov. 12, 1795 at  
N. Y. C.

A large Harvey family lived in Hunterdon County, N. J.

Marriage licenses issued in New York Colony before 1784:

Ephraim Harvey and Catharina Davis, Oct. 11, 1781.

George Harvey and Mary Wright, Dec. 8, 1759.

James Harvey and Mary Brass, June 16, 1760.

Samuel Harvey and Mary Bloon, June 27, 1763.

Samuel Harvey and Sarah Haselep, Jan. 21, 1767.

William Harvey and Rachel Lester, Dec. 24, 1763.

Hannah Harvey and Thomas Blaine, May 17, 1779.

Mary Harvey mentioned 1771 and 1779.

The following heads of families are listed in the New York Census  
of 1790:

Peter and Daniel Harvey of Freehold Town, L.I., N. Y.

George Harvey. . . . . Outward, N. Y. C.

John Harvey . . . . . Chemung Town

John Harvey . . . . . West Ward, N. Y. C.

Mary Harvey . . . . . Hoosick Town

Mary Harvey . . . . . South Ward, N. Y. C.

Obed Harvey . . . . . Freehold Town

Obed Harvey . . . . . Amenia Town

Ozeil Harvey . . . . . Livingston Town

Thomas Harvey . . . . . East Ward, N. Y. C.

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## RYNDERS

The first Reynders of record in America appear to have been a brother and sister, Barent and Tryntie Reynders, who came from the Holland German borderland in their youth to settle in the colony of Rensselaerswyck on the upper Hudson River in New Netherlands some-time before the year 1657.

Barent Reyndertsz (as he spelled his name) was a master smith and a man of some education. He is first mentioned as having purchased a house and lot in Yonker Street (now State Street) in Beverwyck in 1657, and continued to live there until his death in 1682 at which time he conveyed his home to his son-in-law Joachem Staats. It is recorded that on August 8, 1658, at Fort Orange (Albany) "Barent Reyndersen, appearing before the court, testifies that Dirck Carstensen told him several times that Ida Claessen was a thief." According to a deed dated July 26/August 5, 1667, Barent Reyndertz and a friend Harmen Vedder "purchased several parcels of land from the Maquas (Mohawk Indians) at Conestagione" (now Niskayuna) a fur-trading post on the Mohawk River about ten miles west of its junction with the Hudson. Fourteen years before his death, Barent made a six-page will in which he mentions his wife "Geertruyd Jans". This will was written with a broad quill pen in an ancient transitional low German script which is decorative but virtually indecipherable. Both the original will and the Indian land deed are now preserved in the State Education Building at Albany.

Barent the smith was probably married before his arrival in America to his wife (1) Gertrude Jans by whom he had a son, Jan Reynders who was living in Amsterdam, N. Y. in 1716. After Gertrude's death, he married (2) a woman named Antje about 1670. She died in 1707. Their children were: Barent, Antje, Tryntje (d. young), Isaac (d. young), Tryntje II, Isaac II (d. young), Reynier (in N. Y. C.), Isaac III, Elizabeth (in N. Y. C.).

Barent's sister, Tryntie (Catherine) Reynders, married (1) Arent Theunisz Van Hengelen, who accompanied her to America and later died. Her children by Arent Theunisz were: Reinier, Hendrick A., and Mary. In 1662 in New Netherlands, she married (2) Sevrjn Laurens from Roodschilt, Denmark.

Of the second generation, Antje Reynders, daughter of Barent the smith, married Joachem Staats, son of Major Abram Staats, surgeon, who came to Rensselaerswyck in 1642 with Dominie Megapolensis, the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. Joachem Staats married secondly Francina Leisler of N. Y. C., widow of Thomas Lewis, and daughter of Jacob Leisler.

Barent Reynders Sr., son of Barent the smith, moved down to New York City where he became a wealthy merchant and one of the most





prominent burghers of the Colony. He married March 10, 1696, in N. Y. C., Hester Leisler, daughter of Governor Jacob Leisler.

Barent Sr. owned a fleet of merchant ships, and his name appears many times in conjunction with other prominent ship owners of colonial New York in actions brought against privateers who usurped his ships or cargoes in the West Indies and on the high seas. In 1711, he with others, petitioned against a bill imposing extra duty on tonnage of vessels and on slaves, and in 1720 prosecuted Captain Huckford (a pirate and contemporary of the notorious Captain Kidd) of the privateer "Hunter" for capturing Barent's sloops, the "Young Catharine" and "Young Adrian" in Curacao.

Barent Sr. was an alderman of the East Ward of N. Y. C., was appointed a member of the Board of Deacons of the School of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1705, and was elected Justice of the Peace of New York town in 1706. He died Sept. 17, 1740. His wife Hester died Nov. 26, 1762. Their children were:

1. Barent Jr.
2. Hester, a spinster in 1757.
3. Jacob, died June 2, 1737.
4. Elsebet, married Nicholas Bayard, had Nicholas in 1736 and Judith in 1739.
5. Gertrude, married Nicholas Gouverneur and had Barent.
6. Johanna, married David Provoost and had Willem in 1736.

Barent Reynders Jr. of N. Y. C., a merchant, became a freeman in the mayoralty of Robert Livingston on October 5, 1734. He married Mary and had Hester and Johannes. After his death, Mary Reynders married John Amory of N. Y. C. whose will was proved 1762. Hester died at Newtown, Queens, L. I., N. Y., Nov 9, 1796, and was buried with her grandparents Barent Sr. and Hester Leisler, and brother Jacob, in the New York Dutch Reformed Churchyard.

Johannes Reynders, son of Barent Jr., lived in Poughkeepsie where his name appears as witness to a will in 1750. His children were:

1. John Reynders of Poughkeepsie, born 1759.
2. Myndert Reynders, living in Poughkeepsie in 1775.
3. Everhard Reynders, "yoeman of Dutchess County", lived in Rhinebeck in 1775 and witnessed wills there in 1780 and 1781. He married Antie Trynhos and had a daughter, Anna Elizabeth Reynders, born Dec. 27, 1778.





Other Reynders of the same family are mentioned in the records, but their exact relationship is not known - Abraham Reynders was living in Rumbouts in 1793. James Reynders, a soldier in the First N. Y. Regiment under Van Schaack during the Revolution, petitioned for a land grant in 1801. Jacob Reynders and Sarah Vandel of Albany received a marriage license on Aug. 20, 1766. Sarah Reynders and John Morris Foght were married in N. Y. in 1771. There were still other Reynders in the Colony at this time - all descended from Barent the smith.

John Reynders, son of Johannes, was born 1759 at Poughkeepsie. He was a Revolutionary soldier at the age of 17. On Mar. 22, 1776, he was listed on the muster roll of Capt. Swartwout's Company at Poughkeepsie. He followed the same career as his forefathers, being in the shipping business. He married Gertrude Donelson, a Scotch girl related to Lady Jane Donelson of England who left a fortune in real estate. They later moved up the river to Waterford, N. Y., and had three children, James, Isaiah and Elizabeth.

1. James Rynders, born August 1798 - died Feb. 2, 1851. His wife Catharine was born 1800 - died June 5, 1844. Their children were:
  - A. James Rynders Jr., born Sept. 29, 1823 - died Aug. 3, 1856. Never married.
  - B. Laura (Lottie) Rynders - born June 9, 1825; married George Bull and had George Bull Jr.
  - C. Cornelia Rynders - born Jan. 24, 1828.
  - D. Caroline (Carrie) Rynders - born Aug. 28, 1830; married Dan Sullivan and had Gertrude Sullivan.
  - E. Isaiah Rynders - born Apr. 30, 1834; married Harriet Van Der Car and had Caroline, Laura and James Rynders.
  - F. Reuben Rynders - born May 9, 1842, married Elizabeth and had:
    - a. Isaiah Rynders m. Louisa Funk and had:
      - i. Jessie Rynders m. Ward Wing and had Arletta Wing.
      - ii. Harry Rynders married and had 3 children.
    - b. Reuben Rynders Jr. m. Nettie Goulden and had no children.
    - c. Nellie Rynders m. Heman Burger and had no children.





d. Maude Rynders - died in infancy.

e. Caroline Rynders m. Judge Isaac Ransom and had:

i. Isaac Ransom Jr., married and had Florence Ransom.

ii. Marcus Ransom married Eleanor Lyle and had:

(i) Laura Ransom m. Ned Hines

(ii) Emma Ransom m. Roland Woodin and  
    \ had James Woodin.

iii. Charles Ransom, unmarried.

2. Captain Isaiah Reynders, born in Waterford, N. Y., in 1804 - died in 1885. He married Phoebe Shotwell. They had no children. The following account is from his obituary in the New York World: Captain Reynders pursued the occupation of his forebears as a shipping merchant. His father who was of Dutch descent was born in Poughkeepsie and engaged in the coasting trade. His mother, Gertrude Donelson, was of Scotch origin. Isaiah Reynders was also a colorful politician and was known all over the U. S. as "the warhorse of the Democracy". He was rather wild in his early days, a terror to his master and schoolmates alike. He was captain of his own sloop running between Waterford, Albany and New York. He became a rover of the high seas and made money fast. He was equally handy with his speech and his fists. He was appointed U. S. Marshall of New York in 1857, under President Pierce, and as such supervised the hanging of Hicks the pirate on Bedloe's Island (where the Statue of Liberty now stands).

There being no immediate claimants to the estate of Lady Jane Donelson, her property was granted to the Church of England and a cathedral erected thereon. Because of his mother's relationship to Lady Jane, Captain Isaiah Rynders, on behalf of himself and his brother and sister, dispatched three lawyers at different times to sue for title to the land. Each lawyer died before reaching England and the venture was finally abandoned, but the claim is still valid.

3. Elizabeth (Betsy) Rynders married Nicholas Kline and moved to New York City where they had the following children:

A. Catherine (Kate) Kline, unmarried.

B. Helen Kline, married Mr. Osborne and had William Osborne.

C. Gertrude Elizabeth Kline married James Harvey and had 8 children, including Reuben C. Harvey, father of Lester M. Harvey, Sr.

\* \* \* \* \*





## LEISLER and LOOCKERMAN

Jacob Leisler, was born in Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, about 1635. He went to New Netherland in 1660 as a soldier in the service of the Dutch West India Company and successfully engaged in trade. When news of the imprisonment of Governor Andros in Massachusetts was received, a group under Leisler took possession of Ft. James in New York City, and announced their determination to hold it until the arrival of a governor commissioned by the new sovereigns. After Lieutenant-Governor Francis Nicholson sailed for England, a committee of safety was organized by the popular party, and Leisler was appointed Commander-in-Chief. Under authority of a letter from the home government addressed to Nicholson, or in his absence to "such as for the time being take care of preserving the peace and administering the laws in His Majesty's Province of New York", he assumed the title of Lieutenant-Governor in Dec. 1689, appointed a council and took charge of the government of the entire province. He summoned the first inter-colonial congress in America, which met in New York on May 1, 1690, to plan concerted action against the French and Indians. Leisler refused to surrender the fort to Major Richard Ingoldsby, who landed with his soldiers in Jan. 1691. When Colonel Henry Sloughter, who had been commissioned governor of the province, arrived two days later, Leisler willingly gave over to him the fort and other evidences of authority. During his short tenure he proved himself one of the most capable governors New York ever had. However, he and his son-in-law Jacob Milborne, became the victims of a prejudiced but influential element in the colonies. They were unjustly charged with treason for refusing to submit to Ingoldsby and executed on May 16, 1691. Their estates were, however, later restored to their families and the attainder reversed.

Leisler's home was on the present west side of Whitehall Street, between Pearl and State Streets. He was one of the wealthiest men in the province. In front of his house was a vacant area used as a market-place for country wagons. He married the widow of Peter Cornelisen Vanderveen. She was a daughter of Govert Loockermans, a man of large fortune.

In the year 1678, while on a voyage to Europe, Mr. Leisler was taken prisoner by the Turks, to whom he paid a ransom of two thousand and fifty pieces-of-eight for his freedom. His wife had three children by her first marriage and three by Leisler. His children were:

1. Jacob Jr., left New York and resided in another part of the country for a time, but finally returned to N. Y. C. where he engaged in mercantile pursuits.
2. Susannah - married Michael Vaughton.
3. Catherine - married Robert Walters.





4. Mary - married Jacob Milborne, who was hanged with his father-in-law for defending his principles. She later married Abraham Gouverneur, a prominent citizen, had daughter Hester whose will proved June 1793.
5. Hester - married Barent Reynders Sr.
6. Francina - married (1) Thomas Lewis and (2) Joachem Staats (widower of her sister-in-law Antje Reynders).

\* \* \* \* \*

Although most of the early Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam and its adjacent country treated the Indian natives with fairness and consideration, others mistreated them. As feeling grew between reds and whites, there were more and more raids by the Dutch and massacres by the Indians. The following account was taken from Valentine's 1853 History of New York:

A young brave of the Weckquaaskeck tribe north of New Amsterdam, whose uncle had been killed twenty years before by the whites, sought vengeance by killing an elderly Dutch trader in 1641 who dwelt in what is now Westchester County. As a consequence, the Dutch villagers decided to retaliate. It happened that at this time a band of Mohawks, the "kings of the forest," made a descent upon several Indian villages along the Hudson River below the Highlands, and drove them through the snow, half famished with cold and hunger, to the neighborhood of New Amsterdam where the fugitives built their fires on the outskirts of the town.

The whites furnished them with provisions to keep them from starving for a fortnight, meanwhile deliberating upon the opportunity thus afforded to wreak their vengeance. The savages, observing the portents of this design, scattered themselves in different directions in a new affright. A large number settled themselves at the present Corlaer's Hook, and a still more considerable number on the opposite shore of the North (Hudson) River at Pavonia (now Hoboken). In the middle of the night of the 25th of February 1643, two parties set out from the city, one headed by Maryn Andriezen and Govert Loockermans, against the Indians at Corlaer's Hook, and another against the camp at Pavonia. "I remained at the director's," says an eye-witness, "and took a seat in the kitchen, near the fire. At midnight I heard loud shrieks, and went to the parapet of the fort and looked toward Pavonia. I saw nothing but the flashing of the guns. I heard no more the cries of the Indians." After the first cry of surprise, the Indians, as was their custom, made no exclamation in the process of their destruction.

Eighty Indians were killed at Pavonia, and thirty at Corlaer's Hook. These were of all ages and sexes, and no barbarity was too shocking to be inflicted on them. Thirty prisoners and the heads of several of the enemy who had been killed, were brought in by the return parties.





These proceedings aroused the neighboring Indian nations to frenzy, and eleven different tribes proclaimed war against the Dutch. Every settler upon whom they could lay hands was murdered. The farm-houses and cattle were destroyed, and the country around New Amsterdam laid completely waste. All settlers in exposed places removed within the town, and the condition of the inhabitants became distressing. In this extremity, the whites came almost to open war among themselves, many having been reduced to beggars by the retaliatory acts of the Indians and compelled to forego all other interests but guarding the lives of their families.

Maryn Andriezen, one of the leaders of the Indian attacks, was blamed by Director Kieft for the colony's sorry state of affairs. Andriezen entered the fort with sword and pistol to make demands upon the director, but was disarmed and jailed. His son thereupon shot ineffectively at Kieft, but was himself shot and his head afterward affixed to a gibbet.

The Indians seized every opportunity to burn the plantations, and to rob, murder and kidnap the Dutch. During this period of terror, the settlers, with their women and children, gathered around Fort Amsterdam and lodged in huts of straw under its walls. In November 1643 they wrote to the Holland government as follows:

"The inhabitants of New Netherland were pursued, in the spring, by the wild heathen and barbarous savages with fire and sword. Daily have they cruelly murdered men and women in our houses and fields, and with hatchets and tomahawks, struck little children dead in their parents' arms, or taken them far away into captivity. Cattle must perish this winter for want of fodder. Every place almost is abandoned".

Several expeditions were sent out by the Dutch during the winter to attack various Indian forts and villages on the outlying borders of the province. A number of successful engagements resulted in the death of hundreds of red men so that their chiefs concluded to ask for peace in April 1644. Mamaronack, chief of the Kicktawank (Croton) Indians, Mongackonon and Poppenoharron representing the Weckquaaskecks and Wockpeem, and the Wappingers from near Greenwich, Conn., presented themselves at Fort Amsterdam to deliver up brave Pacham of Jersey, one of their greatest leaders and to sue for peace. The chiefs of several Long Island tribes soon after appeared, followed by still other clans the following year. And so the first general war between the yellow-haired Dutchmen and the Redskins came to a close.

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There is not enough evidence at hand definitely to trace the Klines back to their original immigrant ancestor, but the antecedents of Gertrude Elizabeth Kline, grandmother of Lester M. Harvey Sr., were certainly living in New York State before the Revolution.

The first Klines of record in New Netherlands appear to have been three men of Beverwyck (Albany) in Rensselaerswyck, who were probably brothers.

- I. Elmerhuysen Kleyn (sometimes written Elmer Huybertsen Kline) was rather a wild young man. He is first mentioned in the Albany Annals as follows: "In 1654 at Fort Orange, Elmerhuysen Kleyn was prosecuted for selling brandy to the Indians, together with Gerrit Van Slechtenhorst (q. v. under Stuyvesant). The charge was made by Jochem Wessels who said he had seen the defendants fill a glass with brandy which the Indian took in his hand and drank down. The Indian had then come out of the defendant's house drunk, picked up a maul and beat down the door of Wessels' homestead. Thereupon he had greatly molested Jochem Wessels, his wife Gertrude, and the children."

Elmerhuysen died in the spring of 1661 at Newer Amstel on the South (Delaware) River - probably still in his youth, and perhaps in combat with the Swedes who had a fort there. There is no indication of his having married or had children.

- II. Pieter Gerritse Kleyn mentioned in 1671.

- III. Elderick Kleyn, settled in Beverwyck about 1657 and married Baefin Pietersen. He was the town cattle herder in 1668. According to the Court minutes of Beverwyck, on September 5th, 1657, "Ulderick Kleyn complains that on August 29 Eldert Gerbertsen called his wife (Baefin) 'a woman who had been flogged and branded on the scaffold at Amsterdam' and said that 'she committed adultery with that crazy farmer and hageboom named Jacob Klomp.' The defendant stated that she first called him a rascal and a thief, and his wife a whore." (It is explained that the word hageboom is Dutch, literally for the hawthorn or hedge, but figuratively alludes to a loose woman, with reference to the expression "achter de haag getrouwd zijn" - to be "married behind the hedge", corresponding to the English saying "to be married ahead of the broomstick", or as we would say in this country today "a shotgun wedding".)

Johannes Kleyn was the son of Elderick Kleyn and Baefin Pietersen above. He married at Albany about 1683 a daughter of Ludovicus





Cobes, Secretary of that town. Their children were:

1. Weyntie, baptized Jan. 23, 1684.
  2. Battje, baptized April 2, 1686.
  3. Hieronymus.
- (and perhaps others)

Hieronymus Kleyn, son of Johannes above, lived at Newtown, Albany. He married a woman named Anna Maria and had three daughters all of whom were named Anna:

1. Anna Maria Kleyn, married (1) Frederick Ram and had:

A. Hieronymus, born at Claverack, Nov. 1720.

She married (2) Adam Spaan and had:

B. Johann Henrich, born March 24, 1722, at Newtown, Albany.

2. Anna Veronia Kleyn, married Johan M. Jong and had:

A. Anna Margareta born at Newtown, Albany, Mar. 6, 1721.

3. Anna Elizabeth Kleyn, witnessed baptism in 1722.

Other Kleyns who may have been descended from one of the original Albany brothers are:

Gertrude Kleyn and James Hare of Maquasland (land of the Mohawks) were married Dec. 31, 1764 in Schenectady, N. Y.

Johannes Klein and Maria Powel of Kacknawage (near Schenectady) were married Nov. 2, 1767.

Catarina Kleyn married Thomas Davie at Schenectady on Dec. 14, 1701.

\* \* \* \* \*

William Kline, born in Germany Jan. 4, 1731 - died in Amsterdam Township, N. Y., June 4, 1827. His children were (1) Martha, (2) a daughter died young, (3) Caty, (4) William Jr., (5) John, (6) Joseph, (7) George, (8) Mary, (9) Adam, (10) Hannah, (11) James.

William Kline Jr. (son of above) was born at Fort Stanwix (Rome) N. Y. on Oct. 21, 1775, and baptized at German Flats (Herkimer) N. Y. on Jan. 4, 1776. He died in Amsterdam Township April 1, 1861. He married in 1788 Eva Bradt, a descendant of Derrick Bradt. She died April 1, 1806, when her sixth child was born. Eva and William Jr. had: (1) William, (2) Stephen, (3) Maria, (4) Ann, (5) Eva, (6) Nicholas Rity Kline, bapt. at Florida Township (below Goshen) May 15, 1806.

\* \* \* \* \*





Other Klines mentioned are:

John Kline and Nelle had baptized John Joseph Kline, August 1797 in Rensselaer County, N. Y.

Louise Whited Kline, wife of Charles Kline, died 1870 in Montgomery County - born at Albany.

Johannes Klein was an Associator at Rhinebeck in 1775.

Hendrick Kline and Peter Cline were "farmers in the Clove" at Beekman Precinct in 1786.

William Cline married Joanna Underwood Aug. 14, 1758.

Jacob Clyne lived in Dutchess County, N. Y.

George Kline was a bread baker in N. Y. C. Out Ward in 1781. John and Joseph Kline were merchants in N. Y. C. in 1783. (Sons of William of Amsterdam, N. Y. ?)

George Kline, baker, became a freeman in N. Y. C. on Jan. 31, 1769.

Johannes Klein of N. Y. C. married in Lutheran Church (1) Margaret Schlect, Jan. 11, 1761 (died), and (2) Maria Grederin, widow, Oct. 1765.

William Klein of N. Y. C., married in Lutheran Church Jan. 17, 1769, Mary Regan.

Marygriet Klyne witnessed will Rochester, Ulster County, 1763.

Joseph Klein and Hannah Tolhammer had Peter, born July 29, 1783

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Nicholas Klein of Watervliet, N. Y. (just above Albany on the Hudson River) is reported in the census of 1790. He married Elizabeth Coughter on Feb. 1, 1767, and had:

1. Elizabeth, born Nov. 29, 1767.
2. George, born Nov. 17, 1769.
3. Margarita, born Aug. 5, 1772.
4. Christina, born Oct. 23, 1774.
5. Nicholas, born Dec. 5, 1776 - died young.
6. Nicholas II, born Aug. 14, 1778.
7. David, born Oct. 26, 1780.

It is assumed that the Nicholas Kline who married Elizabeth Rynders was a son of one of the above sons - probably Nicholas II.





Elizabeth Rynders lived in Waterford, only five miles north of Water-vliet. The only other possibility might be the Nicholas Rity Kline, before mentioned as baptized at Florida Township in 1806, the grandson of William Kline from Germany.

Who the ancestor of the first Nicholas above may have been is not known, but he was probably related in some way either to the three original brothers of Albany, or to William from Germany. All of the Klines mentioned in these pages were members of either the Dutch Reformed or Lutheran Churches.

Nicholas Kline and Elizabeth (Betsy) Rynders moved to New York City where they had:

1. Catherine (Kate) Kline, unmarried.
2. Helen Kline, married Mr. Osborne and had a son, William.
3. Gertrude Elizabeth Kline, married James Harvey, father of Reuben C. Harvey, father of Lester M. Harvey, Sr.

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## FRITZ

In the early 1700's a toy maker lived with his family in the Black Forest of Wurttemberg in the southwest corner of Germany bordered by the Rhine and the Alps. His name was Michael Fritz (which is a short form for Frederick). He made cuckoo clocks and wooden toys. Descendants of the same Fritz family still reside there today.

At that time the French were continually terrorizing the inhabitants of the Black Forest with raiding parties which crossed the Rhine. Consequently, many German families were leaving their homeland for the promise of peace and prosperity in America, and Fritz decided to seek his fortune in the new world, too. However, before risking his family's welfare with a sea voyage to a strange land, he made a preliminary trip of investigation.

Fritz journeyed to the seaport of Rotterdam, Holland, where he booked passage on an American Quaker ship "The Brotherhood", under Captain John Thompson. In the company of 122 other Germans, Fritz arrived at Philadelphia on November 3, 1750. Liking the country, he returned for his family, and the following year they set sail from Rotterdam in the ship "Duke of Wirtemberg" under Captain Montpelier. Michael Fritz took the oath of allegiance to William Penn's Colony on October 16, 1751.

As most of the coastal country was taken up during the first century of settlement, many European immigrants who came to these shores around 1750 and thereafter found it necessary to move farther inland to find free farm acreage. The earliest paths through the wilderness were the rivers, which provided dependable power, drinking water, and means of travel. Such was the course taken by succeeding generations of Michael Fritz's family as they pioneered northward through the primeval forests of Pennsylvania, up the Schuylkill River through Berks County to the frontier town of Schuylkill, then over the mountains to the Susquehanna River.

On February 17, 1762, there is record of acreage surveyed and warranted in Berks County for a Michael Fritz. From August 1814 to March 1815, a Michael Fritz of the town of Schuylkill served as a U. S. infantryman in the 2nd Regiment, 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania, with rendezvous at York. A land grant of 93 acres in Schuylkill County was warranted to Michael Fritz on Jan. 6, 1816. On July 1870, a Michael Fritz, with others, had 78 acres surveyed and deeded to him in the same county, as did Rebecca Fritz with 22 1/3 acres on Feb. 5, 1872.

Sometime in his youth, a Michael Fritz of the same family moved from Pennsylvania eastward into New Jersey, and later to New York City. Michael had a brother who moved on up to Silver Lake Township,





Susquehanna County, Pa., where he established a farm. His son married a girl named Anna, inherited the farm, and finally died on April 15, 1932, without issue. On New Year's Eve, 1854, Michael Fritz married Rebecca Post (see POST) of Secaucus, N. J. They were married in the Grove Reformed Church of New Durham, N. J., by Rev. William V. V. Mabon, with witnesses Emma Mabon and John W. Groesbeck.

Michael and Rebecca Fritz later moved to N. Y. C. where he opened several pharmacies in lower Manhattan and became quite wealthy. He left a store to each of his three sons. He invested in real estate and owned several houses on West Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Eighteenth Streets in New York City. He left considerable property to his wife, Rebecca, and children. In later life Rebecca lived on West 11th Street. She willed her house there to her daughter Melissa who occupied it with her husband and children.

Michael Fritz and Rebecca Post had:

- I. Egbert Post Fritz, born Aug. 28, 1857 - died May 1916. He married and divorced; moved to Denver, Colorado; married a second time, had no children.
- II. Caroline Fritz married Lewis Searles, lived on Home Street in the Bronx, N. Y. C., and had:
  1. Florence, 2. Mabel, 3. Edith, 4. GraceEdith married, but Florence, Mabel and Grace never married. They lived together in Tenafly, N. J.
- III. Melissa Fritz who married Reuben Cutler Harvey.
- IV. Adrian Fritz, born June 22, 1865 - died Feb. 1918. He lived on West 14th Street between 8th and 9th Avenues, N. Y. C. He married and had one daughter Helen Fritz who died in 1940.
- V. Ann Fritz, born 1868 - died young.
- VI. Walter Fritz, born Jan. 8, 1872 - died April 16, 1907; married Etta and had one son Walter Jr. Walter Fritz went to Colorado about 1902 to take charge of a hospital. Etta divorced him in 1905 and married John M. Massey. Walter Fritz Jr. changed his name to Walter Fred Massey, married and had a daughter born 1922 and a son born 1926.

Melissa Fritz was born May 10, 1859, and died Mar. 29, 1929. She lived on West 11th St., N. Y. C. from childhood, and was graduated from Hunter College. She married 1884 Reuben Cutler Harvey in the Methodist Church. (see HARVEY)

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The earliest record of the Post Family is that regarding Herron von Post who was named among the conquerors of Nettleburg in the year 980, later known as Shaumburg in what is now Germany. The place-name von Post was undoubtedly that of the family whose later generations used the derivative Post as their patronymic and, as such, the name is encountered in many of the early German and Dutch historical records. In 1030 Adolph Post was a member of the Reichstag of Minden, and in the same town in 1273 Ludwig and Heinrich Post appeared as witnesses to a deed. According to Dutch records the family is found numerously throughout Holland in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, and more specicially recorded in Netherlands annals during the 17th century.

Cornelius Melyn was granted a patroonship for Staten Island, and first established a colony there in 1640. It was made untenable in 1647 by the depredations of Indians and the harassment of Governor Stuyvesant who strongly disapproved of Melyn. According to an agreement he made with Baron van der Capellen of Holland to whom he sold a one-third interest in the island, Melyn attempted to re-colonize it with 70 new Hollanders. On September 16 the Indians burned down 25 farm buildings. The people and cattle were burned or killed and their possessions stolen. Melyn finally gave up and moved to New Haven to escape the persecution of Stuyvesant.

The first consecutive record of the Post family begins with Adrian Post, a captain in the Dutch army, who lived in Harlengen and the Hague. In 1650 the yonkheer Hendrick van der Capellen of Ryssel who was Baron of Essels and Hasselt, in association with four Amsterdam merchants, chose Post to go to America as the leader of a colony of twenty men, women and children with farming implements and the wherewithal to establish a permanent settlement. The ship "New Netherlands Fortune" was purchased for this purpose on May 18, 1650, and set sail on June 30th for America, but owing to heavy storms did not arrive in this country until December 19, 1650 - being at sea almost half a year.

Captain Post was accompanied by his wife Claertje (Clara), his five young children, a male and a female servant. He located his colony on what was later named Staten Island, the first permanent settlement ever to be made on that wooded isle, and conducted it with such success that in a few years there were more than a hundred persons in the little community. He foresightedly cultivated friendly relations with the Indians and learned their language - a knowledge that was to be of vital service to him at critical periods of his career. However, when the Indian War of 1655 broke out, his flourishing colony did not escape the widespread attacks made by the savages upon the white men. On the night of September 15, 1655, twenty-three persons in Post's colony were massacred and sixty-seven taken prisoner, among the latter being the Captain himself, his family and servants.





These attacks were part of a general campaign undertaken by the Indians of Westchester and North Jersey in reprisal for the gradual usurpation of many of their lands and mistreatment by certain unscrupulous elements among the Dutch settlers in various parts of New Netherlands which was comprised of what is now eastern New York State and northern New Jersey. The Indian revolt was hatched in Hackensack, ruling seat of the famed Oratani, chief sachem of the Achkineshacky Indians and leader of the council of tribes which included the Tappan, Rechgawawanc, Richtawanc (Sleepy Hollow), Sintsinck (Sing Sing), and other clans. Pacham and Pennekeck were also sagamores under Oratani whose influence extended throughout New York and New Jersey. The name Hackensack is a variation of the word achkineshacky, meaning low lands; the Achkineshacky Indians were the Turtle Clan of the Minsi (Munsey) division of the Leni Lenape tribe who occupied all of New Jersey; the Lenape were the oldest and most dominant tribe of the ancient Algonquin Nation.

Sub-tribes of the Lenape in New Netherlands were: in northern New Jersey - Pomptons, Pequannocks, Tappans, Hackensacks, Sanhicans, Rechgawawancs, Neversinks, Waranawankongs, Raritans, Minisinks; in New York along the Hudson - Sintsincks, Waoranecks, Wappingers, Richtawancs, Siwanoyes, Pachamies, Tankiteks, Wickqueskeeks, Nyacks, Esopus; on Manhattan - the Manhattans; Long Island - Canarsees, Rockaways, Merrikokes, Massapeagues, Mattinecocks, Nissquages, Corchaugs, Secataugs, Shinecocks.

When the English conquered New Netherlands in 1664 one of their first acts was to propitiate the powerful Oratani, and Governor Philip Carteret wrote two letters to him in 1666 regarding the proposed purchase of the site of Newark. The Hackensack chief, who was very old at this time, was a striking figure in the early history of New Jersey. Prudent and sagacious in council, Oratani was cunning and persistent in war, as the Dutch discovered when they recklessly provoked him to vengeance. He was notable among men of his day - red or white - for his shrewd leadership and honesty. Captain Adrian Post, at first, his captive, subsequently became his trusted and respected friend, and the two together were regularly engaged in interceding between belligerent factions in New York and New Jersey, and cooperated to preserve peace and foster trade.

A pleasant illustration of the confidence the Indians reposed in Captain Post's integrity is attested to by the fact that after the capture of the Staten Island settlers, the Hackensack sagamore, Pennekeck, sent Post with fourteen of his fellow prisoners across the Hudson to New Amsterdam to negotiate with the Director General, Governor Peter Stuyvesant, for the release of these captives in exchange for powder and lead. And an equal token of Post's faith in the word of the red man was exemplified by his return to the Indians at the request of Stuyvesant to deal for the exchange of the rest of the white prisoners. Another pow-wow with the sachems Oratani and Pennekeck on Oct. 26th effected the release of





all of the rest of the captives. Thereupon, the faithful colonial leader negotiated his own exchange and returned to Staten Island where he hunted up the few head of cattle left, but owing to the complete destruction of crops and shelters most of the herd had died, and he was obliged to sell others to maintain his family.

When Baron van der Capellen heard of the great havoc wrought in the colony by the Indians he requested Post to erect and provision a fort in which to protect the colonists, but Post had fallen ill from the hardship and was only able to forage for his own family. Post requested troops from Holland to support the ill-fated colony but van der Capellen, who was already in debt was unable to pay for the dispatch of troops. The prodigal baron had also incurred debts in New Netherlands while sponsoring the colony, and Post, finally tiring of the baron's neglectful patronage, eventually paid off his debts out of his own pocket and made arrangements to leave Staten Island. In 1660, with others from New Amsterdam, he secured permission from the Council and Governor Stuyvesant to establish a settlement opposite New Amsterdam in New Jersey on a site first known as the Maize Land and occupied by the Sheyichbi branch of the Minsi division of the Leni Lenape Indians. This site (now Jersey City) was called Bergen, after Bergen op Zoom in Holland, and was the first permanent settlement in what is now New Jersey.

Former pioneers in Jersey had been killed or chased back to New Amsterdam during the Indian uprisings of 1643 and 1655, and the Council had decreed that no colony be allowed west of the Hudson River save in concentrated fortified villages. Post's petition was granted because of his experience with the Staten Island Colony and his good relations among the Leni Lenape. In the autumn of 1660 the village of Bergen was built on what are now the four blocks surrounding Journal Square in Jersey City. A lot was set aside for a school and a log palisade was erected around the settlement, just outside of which was built a little octagonal church, and a voorleser was chosen to preside over church and school. In 1661 an inferior court was elected and a municipal government inaugurated. The adjacent communities of Ahasymus and Communipaw (Gemoenepa) were also founded about this time.

On June 30, 1663, Post was elected leader of the village militia in the capacity of ensign. On August 30, 1663, he petitioned for a land grant at Bergen and surveys were ordered to be made. Post was awarded a patent of 55 acres in and around Bergen by Governor Philip Carteret, who replaced Governor Peter Stuyvesant when the Dutch surrendered to the English, this probably being reconfirmation of the same land title he received under the Dutch rule. On May 18, 1671, he was sworn on a jury to serve at a special court in the English settlement of Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth, N. J.) across the (Newark) bay from Bergen.

On Sept. 4, 1673, when the Dutch temporarily regained control of the territory from the English, the Council of War reconfirmed Post





as Ensign of the Bergen militia. When the British again gained possession Post was recommissioned Lieutenant over all militia on July 16, 1675. John Berry's house in Bergen was made the "prison for ye province" until a jail could be erected, and Adrian Post, constable, was made the keeper on July 19, 1673. The adaptable Post seems to have enjoyed the confidence of Indians, Dutch and English alike and to have ridden the changing fortunes of war with equanimity. The Council under Stuyvesant's governorship authorized Post to issue currency and these monetary certificates bore his signature.

Captain Adrian Post's adventurous life came to an end peacefully at Bergen on February 28, 1677. Madame Clara Post, the Captain's faithful wife, shared his pioneer life with stalwart fidelity.

The children of Clara and Captain Adrian Post were:

- I. Adrian Post, Jr. (called Arie) born in the Hague, Holland. He came to America with his parents in 1650. He married at Bergen April 17, 1677, Catrintje (Catherine) Gerritse who was born in Wageningen, Gelderland.

Catrintje Gerritse was the daughter of Gerrit Gerritse from the ancient town of Wageningen on the banks of the Rhine in Gelderland. It was from this quaint town in Holland that Gerrit Gerritse and Annetje Hermanse, his wife, with their son and daughter Catrintje and Gerrit, set sail, arriving in New Amsterdam December 23, 1660, where they eventually had five more children.

On May 30, 1684, Adrian Post, Jr. was one of the petitioners for the Acquackanonk Land Patent and was named a grantee. The Acquackanonk Patent comprised about 10,000 acres of land including what is now Acquackanonk Township, Paterson, Clifton and Passaic. The petition was made by Adrian Post, Jr. and Hans Dedricke Elias Michelson on behalf of themselves and twelve others. The land grant was held in common by all except for personal homestead plots. The patent was eventually apportioned among the heirs of the grantees. He died in 1690.

- II. Maria Post

- III, IV, V. Three children who probably died in infancy.

- VI. Margaret Post, baptized at New Amsterdam June 6, 1657.

- VII. Francoys Post, baptized March 3, 1659.

- VIII. Geertruyd Post, the youngest child, baptized Aug. 21, 1663





Francoys Post (called Frans) was baptized March 3, 1659. He married April 22, 1690, Maritje Kobis, the widow of Arien Tomase who had a daughter Marreytje baptized April 2, 1688. Many of the early Dutch settlers were poor spellers and their early records show endless variations in spelling the names of people and places.

An early settler in Acquackanonk, Frans Post, was chosen deacon of the Bergen Church in 1695, 1705, 1711 and 1716. He appears to have been a man of substance for on April 4, 1696, Hans Dedrickes of Bergen town conveyed to "ffrancis Post of the township of Acquackenonge" in consideration of £31, 5s, current money of New Jersey "a certaine parcell of Land Lyeing and being in the township of Acquackenonge . . . betwixt Adrian Post and Jurian Tomase being the hundred (acre) Lotts and is numbered two with the full and absolute right of the com-oniage (common pasture), according to aggrement of the whole of the purchase of Acquackenonge".

Two years later, April 26, 1698, Cornelius Lubberts of Bergen for £30 "conveys to Franss Post of ye town of Achquikanuncque, a certain parcel of Land Containing one hundred acres lying within ye Pattent". These two deeds gave Post an equal fourteenth part of the undivided lands of Acquackanonk. On Nov. 27, 1711, he with seven others bought 2800 acres of land on Stony Road. On June 3, 1721, he married a second time to Elena Van Schyven.

Francoys Post and Maritje Kobis had children as follows:

I. Adrian Frans Post, baptized March 29, 1692.

II. Jacobus Post, married May 18, 1723, Maritje Chrystin (Marie Christie). He owned lot no. 4 West in the Bogt, was a deacon of the Acquackanonk Church (now "Old First" Church in Passaic, N. J.) in 1741, and one of the first elders of the Totowa Church in 1756. He settled near Little Falls where he had prominent grist and saw mills. In laying out a road from Horseneck to Little Falls in 1750 the surveyors met "at the mills of Jacobus Post".

From the earliest settlement at Acquackanonk the Posts appear to have been a family of millers in every generation. Wherever a stream of water afforded power there was a Post with at least one mill - on the Passaic, Peckamin, Pequannock, Wanaque and Ramapo rivers and all their tributary streams.

III. Johannes (John) Post, married Christmas Day, 1726, to Johanna (Joan) Houwerd. Both lived in Acquackanonk.

IV. Hendrick (Henry) Post, married Christmas Day, 1728, to Elizabeth Chrystin. He lived at Acquackanonk and she came from Hackensack. His will was probated Jan. 13, 1790. His





son, Henry, Jr. was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Henry Sr owned and occupied a farm on the Wesel Road, being the second farm south of present Market Street (East Paterson) which road extended from the East bend of the Passaic River to Wesel (Garret) Mountain. He also owned lot no. 3 West in the Bogt. He was called "Oude Hank" to distinguish him from other Posts of the same name. The nickname meant Old Henry.

Adrian Frans Post, baptized March 29, 1692; married prior to 1718 Tryntje Sanders who was the daughter of Sander Egbertse and Elsje Pieters. Sander Egbertse was the son of Egbert Sanderson. On May 9, 1661, this Egbert with one Jan Theunissen, inhabitants of Midwout and Amersfoort in Long Island, petitioned for and received a lot of land each and the right to erect a sawmill at Gemoenepae and to move their families there; again on Oct. 20, 1661, Sanderson, with one Bartel Lott (Bartlett) received permission to build a sawmill in the "newly commenced village of Bergen". An Egbert Sanders and Sanders Egbertse were mentioned as residents of Fort Orange (Albany) about 1658 and prior.

Adrian Frans Post was chosen a deacon in 1738. In the subdivision of the Bogt tract (a subdivision of the Acquackanonk Patent). He acquired lots no. 11 and 12 West. These two lots, which fronted on the west bend of the Passaic River in what is presently the northwest corner of Paterson, were equally divided between two of his sons, Frans and Peter. The "Bogt" (a word meaning hook or bend) comprised that area of land lying within the loop of the Passaic River corresponding to what is now Paterson, N. J.

Adrian F. Post and Tryntje Sanders had children as follows:

- I. Francis Post, born Feb. 26, 1718; married first Brechie (Peggy) Hennyon on June 1, 1750; and secondly (being then in the town of Wesel) Rachel van Rype on Sept. 21, 1755, the widow of Abraham Van Winkle. Francis lived near Lyon Street in a stone house which was torn down in 1815. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War.
- II. Alexander Post, born Feb. 27, 1720. (Named after maternal grandfather Sander Egbertse.)
- III. Peter Post, born Sept. 6, 1722; married first Maragrietje Westervelt of Wegherau on Oct. 19, 1751; married secondly Jacomynte. He sold his 112-acre farm in the Bogt to Cornelius Walling Van Winkle for £900. His son, Pieter, Jr., moved to the Susquehanna country of Pennsylvania, being among the first settlers in that wilderness. He returned to Paterson some years later, only to return to the Susquehanna once again. Peter Sr.'s will was proved Aug. 16, 1787.





IV. Elsjje Post, born April 1, 1726; married Bertholf.

V. Antje Post, born July 3, 1729.

VI. Egbert Post, born at Acquackanonk in 1731.

Egbert Post was born at Acquackanonk and lived at Gemoenepa. He married Nov. 9, 1765, Saertje Stuyvesant; they were wedded by Dominie Jackson in the old Bergen Church. Saertje (also sp. Zara and Sara) was born Nov. 1, 1741 at Bergen, the daughter of Pryntje Pryer and Pieter Stuyvesant, great grandson of Governor Peter Stuyvesant (see Stuyvesants and Preyers). In his will, made May 7, 1821, Egbert describes himself as of the Township of Bergen in the County of Bergen. He owned a salt meadow on Punk Creek, and was over 90 when he died on March 3, 1822.

Bergen County once included all of northeast New Jersey, with Hackensack the seat of government. Later, the county was cut down to its present size, the rest being broken down into the counties of Passaic, Essex and Hudson.

Egbert Post and Saertje Stuyvesant had the following children:

- I. Adrian Post, born March 30, 1766; baptized April 13th.
- II. Pryntje Post, born June 25, 1769; baptized July 9th. Died May 14, 1774.
- III. Pieter Post, born Nov. 4, 1771; baptized Dec. 8th. Married Feb. 7, 1795 Jannetje Diedricks and had:
  1. Saertje, born March 26, 1795.
  2. Jacob, born July 7, 1797.
  3. Jane, born May 31, 1801.
- IV. Johannis E. Post, born Dec. 18, 1773; baptized Jan. 1, 1774. Married May 9, 1794 Abby Prior.
- V. Cornelius Post, born May 26, 1780. Died Nov. 8, 1780.
- VI. Pryntje Post, born July 13, 1784; baptized Sept. 12th.

Adrian Post was born March 30, 1766; baptized April 13th. He married his first cousin Regel (Rachel) Sickles, daughter of Hendrick Sickles and Jenneke Stuyvesant (see Sickles and Stuyvesant). In his will dated Feb. 19, 1835 and probated May 10, 1839, he describes himself as of the "Island of Sæcaucus" (from the Indian name Siskakes meaning place where the snakes hide. The Dutch called it "the Slangenbergh" having the same meaning.) Adrian Post and Rachel Sickles had children as follows:





- I. Parcel (Priscilla) Amelia Post, born Dec. 16, 1780.
- II. Egbert Post, born Nov. 15, 1787; baptized Dec. 2nd. Married Sept. 20, 1807 Cornelia Vreeland and had a daughter, Rachel, born Nov. 30, 1807.
- III. Jennecke (Jeanette) Post, born Feb. 25, 1790.
- IV. Hendrick Post, born May 2, 1791.
- V. Sarah Post, born June 21, 1798.
- VI. Cornelius Post, born July 1, 1802. (died young)
- VII. Cornelius Post, born Sept. 29, 1803.

Hendrick (Henry) Post, born May 2, 1791. Died June 15, 1845. Married Leah Ann Williams, born Feb. 9, 1796, died Aug. 7, 1849. Leah was the oldest child of Rebecca Smith and John Williams Jr. (See Smith and Williams).

Hendrick Post and Leah Ann Williams had children as follows:

- I. Adrian Post, born in Secaucus Oct. 9, 1818, died March 15, 1896. He was a farmer in New Durham and Secaucus. He married Mary Van Giesen, born June 6, 1819, the daughter of Garret Van Giesen; she died Dec. 31, 1891. Their children were:
  1. Adrian Post, born 1853 - died Jan 16, 1857.
  2. Henry Post, born Jan. 30, 1843 - died Sept. 15, 1884.
  3. John Henry Post, born in New Durham Oct. 7, 1844 - died in Secaucus Nov. 17, 1908. He was a school trustee and district clerk; married April 6, 1868 Frederica Huber who was born July 2, 1848 - died Oct. 2, 1922; she was the daughter of Christina and Frederick Huber of Secaucus. Their children were:
    - A. Adrian, born Aug. 3, 1869. Unmarried. Secaucus Town Clerk.
    - B. Christina, born May 10, 1872. Unmarried.
    - C. William Henry, born Feb. 26, 1876; married Lena Beisler.
    - D. Walter, born Dec. 24, 1877 - died April 1, 1932; married Marion Hoyt, a resident of Passaic, N. J.





4. Leah Ann Post.

5. A child, died in infancy.

II. John Post, born May 30, 1821; married Eliza W. and had Leah Ann who married Mr. Myer and had a son.

III. Henry Post, born Jan, 22, 1823 . Died Aug. 9, 1845.

IV. Egbert A. Post, born April 3, 1825. Died March 1860.

V. Cornelius Post, born Oct. 26, 1828. Died 1829.

VI. Cornelius Post, born Feb. 26, 1832; married Eunice Sturges and had a daughter Sarah who married Mr. Hagan.

VII. Rebecca Post, born July 2, 1836 . Died Oct. 25, 1904.

VIII. Leah Ann Post, born April 6, 1841. Died Aug. 7, 1849.

Rebecca Post, born July 2, 1836 in Secaucus, N. J., died Oct. 25, 1904 in N. Y. C. Married Dec. 31, 1854 in New Durham, N. J., to Michael Fritz (see Fritz). Rebecca's daughter, Melissa, married Reuben Cutler Harvey.

Adrian Post, brother of Rebecca Post, built a handsome home in 1873 which still stands on the Paterson Plank Road next to the town hall in Secaucus. Two other old Post homesteads, at least one of which is pre-Revolutionary, still stand a few blocks west of this house. It is interesting to note that there has been at least one Adrian Post in every generation since the original Captain of 1650, and much of this material was obtained from an Adrian Post, town clerk of Secaucus, in 1945.

At this time L. M. Harvey, Jr., uncovered an ancient and forgotten graveyard buried in a small grove of woods circled by the plow on a big commercial farm on a high neck of land between two creeks in Secaucus. The tombstones were scattered among the trees, not one left standing or intact. As the fragments indicated here were buried most of the Secaucus Posts, as well as other early residents such as Blaw, Lear, Constantine, Myer, Hen, Smith, and Stillwell. Some of the older monuments were simply rough native stones with crudely chiseled inscriptions. Three of these bore the names of Indians who were probably family slaves.

\* \* \* \* \*





## THE LORD'S PRAYER IN INDIAN

Ki      Wetochemellenk, talli epian      awossagame:  
Thou our-father      there dwelling      beyond the clouds

Machelendasutch ktellewunsowagan;      Ksaksimawagan pejewiketsch;  
Magnified      be thy name      Thy kingdom come-on

Ktelitehewagan leketsch talli achquidhakamike elgiqui  
Thy-thoughts      will      come-to-pass here upon

leek tulli awossagame;  
earth, the same as it is there beyond the clouds

Milineen juke gischquik gunigischuk achpoan;  
Give-to-us on this day the daily bread

Woak miwelendamau w ineen 'ntschanauhsowagannena,  
And forgive us our faults the same as

elgiqui niluna miweledamauwenk nik      tschetschanilawemquengik;  
we-mutually-forgive-them who      have injured us

Woak katschi npawuneen li achquetschiechtowaganink;  
And let-not-us-come-to-that that we-fall-into-temptation

Schukund ktennineen untschi medhikink;  
But rather keep us free from all-evil

Ntite knihillatamen ksaksimawagan, woak ktallewussowagan,  
For thou-claimest thy-kingdom and the-superior-power

woak ktallowilissowagan; newuntschi hallemiwi li hallamagamik.  
and all-magnificence.      From henceforth always. Amen





## STUYVESANT

Peter Stuyvesant was born October 13, 1602, at Scherpenzeel in southern Friesland, the son of Margaret Hardenstein and Balthazar Stuyvesant, a college-educated minister. Peter's grandfather was Johann Stuyvesant, a schoolmaster in Dockum, Holland. Peter had one sister, Anna Stuyvesant. When Peter was young he frequently visited at his grandfather's home on the seacoast. Later the lad was educated at Franeker where he was a good scholar, studying Latin and other formal subjects. He did not learn English until later in life, and never spoke the language well.

After Spanish rule had been overthrown in the loose confederation of Netherlands states, the Dutch West India Company, official trading company of the Dutch government and its wealthy merchants, turned its efforts to the colonization of the western world. At about 21 years of age, Peter Stuyvesant entered the service of this company in a minor capacity. On October 11, 1635, Stuyvesant as supercargo at Fernando Noronha, was on his way to Pernambuco, Brazil, at which time his father wrote the company asking them to give his son any advancement he might merit. As early as May 13, 1643, he was acting governor on the Island of Curacao and its adjacent dependent islands. On January 14, 1644, it was resolved to go to the assistance of the Dutch colonists on the island of St. Martin, then menaced by the Portugese. On April 16, the siege was raised but in the battle Stuyvesant's right leg was shot off by a cannon ball. Thereafter he wore a wooden leg ornamented with silver bands. He discharged certain old sailors and soldiers with the comment, "It is difficult to catch hares with unwilling dogs". He returned to Holland on the "Milkmaid". On November 9, 1644, the ship was forced by a storm to put into port in Ireland.

Upon his return to Holland, Stuyvesant went to Alphen and stayed at the house of his brother-in-law, Samuel Bayard, the husband of Stuyvesant's sister Anna. Here he courted his sister-in-law Judith Bayard. About a year later, on August 15, 1645, he married her in the French Church at Breda, where her father Lazare Bayard was Rector. Judith was born Nov. 16, 1608 and died in New York in 1686.

Shortly after his marriage he was appointed Governor General of New Netherlands. This commission from the States-General also included his old command of Curacao and its adjacent islands. Prior to this time the Dutch colony in Brazil was lost to the Portugese. Peter Stuyvesant left Texel Harbor on Dec. 24, 1646, to assume the governorship of New Netherlands and landed at New Amsterdam May 27, 1647, stopping en route at Curacao. He was received with great enthusiasm. In response to the demand for self-government, in 1647, he appointed a board of 9 to confer with him and the council.

The leading burghers were, however, soon alienated by his violent and despotic methods, by his defense of Kieft, the rash governor





whose command he relieved, and by his devotion to the company. The nine men became the center of municipal discontent, and in 1653 there was established the first municipal government for the city of New Amsterdam. Stuyvesant also aroused opposition through his efforts to increase the revenues of the company, to improve the system of defense, and to prevent the sale of liquor and firearms to the Indians, and through his persecution of Lutherans and Quakers. In 1650, he came to an agreement between New Netherland and Connecticut, involving the loss of a large amount of Dutch territory. On Long Island, Dutch influence was gradually undermined by John Underhill. With a force of 700 men he sailed into the Delaware in 1655, captured Ft. Casimir (newcastle) - which Stuyvesant had built in 1651 and which the Swedes had taken in 1654 - and overthrew the Swedish authority in that region. He also vigorously suppressed Indian uprisings in 1655, 1658 and 1663.

In March, 1664, Charles II presumed to grant to his brother, the duke of York, all territory between the Connecticut river and Delaware bay, and Col. Richard Nicolls with a fleet of 4 ships and about 300 or 400 men was sent out to take possession. As the burghers refused to support him, Stuyvesant was compelled to surrender the town and fort on Sept. 8. He spent the remainder of his life on his farm called the Bouwerie, from which the present "Bowery" in New York City takes its name. Peter Stuyvesant's will, dated Jan. 19, 1672, was probated March 7, 1672. He died Jan 29, 1672 at the age of 70 and was buried in a chapel, on the site of which in 1799 was erected St. Mark's Church.

(Note: Encyclopaedia Britannica states that Governor Stuyvesant was born 1592 - died Feb. 1672; joined West Indian Company in 1625; director of Curacao 1634 - 44; came to New Amsterdam May 11, 1647. These dates are taken from a sketch of Stuyvesant in "Makers of America" by Bayard Tuckerman (1893), and differ with this record. However, the above history is supplied by Stuyvesant Fish, a direct descendant of the Governor.)

Governor Peter Stuyvesant and Judith Bayard had two children:

I. Balthazar Stuyvesant, baptized October 13, 1647 at New Amsterdam. He was one of the signers of the petition to surrender the city to the English in 1664. His father provided him with a plantation at Curacao in the West Indies where he arrived Dec. 11, 1664. He frequently visited New York. Later he moved to the Island of St. Thomas where he died at Novis in 1675. He married in the West Indies and had two daughters born at St. Eustace:

1. Judith Stuyvesant, born 1674; married Mr. Edsall.
2. Catharine Stuyvesant, born 1675; married Thomas Tassamaker.

II. Nicholas William Stuyvesant, baptized Dec. 22, 1648 at New Amsterdam - died Nov. 4, 1698 after three months illness.





His will was dated Aug. 13, 1698. He married first May 12, 1672, Maria Beekman, daughter of William Beekman. He married secondly Sept. 15, 1681, Elizabeth Van Slechtenhorst. Nicholas was an alderman and Captain of militia.

Elizabeth Van Slechtenhorst was the daughter of Gerrit Van Slechtenhorst. Gerrit came to Beverwyck in 1646 with his father and served as schout fiscal (sheriff) for a short time. He was Commissioner of Schenectady in 1672. About 1675 Gerrit bought land at Klaverack from Red Hawk and other Indians. He moved to Esopus (Kingston) where he died Jan. 9, 1684. In his will, dated 1683; he stipulated the property which he left to his daughter Elizabeth should not be "estranged or alienated" by her husband, without her free will. He left his lands at Klaverack to his children: Elizabeth, Alida, whose property was twice burned by Indians; Catherine (Cata) who was driven off her land by Indians, Gerret who went to Holland; and Hillegont (Gonda). He also had a daughter Rachel.

Barent Arentsen Van Slechtenhorst (father of Gerrit) was born in Nieuwkerk, Gelderland. He was appointed in 1646 Director of the Colonie of Rensselaerswyck, where he lived. He finally returned to Holland where he died about 1668. His three children were: Gerrit; Margaret, married Col. Philip Pieterse Schuyler; Alida, married (1) Gerrit Van Schaick, (2) Peter David Schuyler.

Although Nicholas Stuyvesant refers to Elizabeth in his will as "my loving wife", she and George Sydenham were granted a marriage license in New Jersey on the very day of Nicholas's death Nov. 4, 1698. She was unhappy with Sydenham who was determined to usurp as much of the Van Slechtenhorst and Stuyvesant property as possible. Elizabeth had a son by Sydenham named Jan, born 1700. Both her marriages were marked by surreptitious property transactions. She died April 20, 1738. A strange memorandum written by her in Dutch still exists which translated reads:

"Memoranda van Klaverack.

At the time that Governor Andros was Governor for the first time, 1675, my father Slichtenhorst bought land from the savages, Red Hawk, the savage, and more others which is called Klaverack. Jan Hendrick Salberge also had a piece of land which was situated nearby, so they have a deed together, each half of the land; now as my father Slichtenhorst was on his deathbed, he thought it well to leave this land to his children, firstly he gives to Alida Slichtenhorst sixty acres. Cato Hillegondt the remaining, to my brother Gerret Slichtenhorst and Elizabeth money and gold; now, as Gerret Slichtenhorst was going to Holland, he left his land to me by testament and deed of gift, which Geradts has now; Gonda was compelled to transfer hers to Sydenham, as he gave her no peace. When I had been unhappily married to Sydenham for about a year and a half, I come along the Broad Way, go where . . . . Pamerton lived, sees me





passing, calls me and ask me whether I was making a fool of him; I said that I did not know for what, and that, never in my life, had I spoken one word to him or against him; well, he says here is a writing or deed of gift of Klaverack to be signed; I said that I knew nothing of it, that whoever had put him to work might sign it too, so I thought that Sydenham did not know I had it, as I had never told him, but had it already recorded with Mr. Sierpis, how about 4 months after I was very ill, being pregnant with Jan Syd, so he sends the sleigh to town where a party was being given by the Pamertis, and Mr. Bockly and crooked Lodloo; in the drawing room they had their fun, as they were in the middle of their sport, I had an attack, and could not speak a word and Pamerton, who had also come, did not believe but what I was dying, runs to them and says: do you sit here and are so merry, Madame Syd lies dying; at once all came out who were there and began to read; honest Lodloo, who is the contriver of all evil, his name I heard read, as I thought, but as soon as it was done, Syd takes a seat in the bed to hold me up. while Pameter wrote with my hand, also it is said that they have asked me whether I did this of my free will, and I should have said yes, what I do believe to be the truth, because since Pameter had spoke to me, I lived in Hell; locked up everything there was; many a time I have concealed the food for my children in the cellar under the tub, locked the cupboard that contained the food, yes, not so much as a drink of beer for myself or for the children, tied the negroes up and whipped them for nothing, yes, threatened me to cut the tongue from my throat if I say anything against him; his wife was his own as long as he did not beat her to death".

By his first wife, Maria Beekman (daughter of William Beekman) Nicholas Stuyvesant had the following children, all of who died young:

- I. Judith, baptized Oct. 22, 1673 - died before Dec. 5, 1694.
- II. Petrus, baptized July 19, 1676 - died young.
- III. Catherina, baptized Aug. 17, 1678 - died young.

By his second wife, Elizabeth Van Slechtenhorst, Nicholas Stuyvesant had the following children:

- IV. Petrus, baptized Dec. 26, 1683 - died in infancy.
- V. Petrus, baptized March 21, 1685 - died Dec. 11, 1705.
- VI. Anna, baptized April 17, 1689; married June 1705, Thomas Pritchard who died shortly after his marriage in that same year, she died in 1759 without issue.
- VII. Gerardus, baptized Oct. 25, 1691 - died Sept. 18, 1777. He was a magistrate in New York for 30 years, an Alderman and Deputy Mayor. He married March 5, 1722, Judith Bayard, his second cousin, who was the granddaughter of Anna Stuyvesant. They had Nicholas William who died unmarried, Petrus and Gerardus who died in childhood, and Petrus (II) who married Margaret Livingston and had eleven children.

Petrus Stuyvesant, son of Nicholas William Stuyvesant and Elizabeth Van Slechtenhorst, was baptized March 21, 1685. His father died in





1698 when Petrus was 13 years old. He continued to live at the Bouwerie farm with his mother and stepfather Sydenham, and his sister and brother, Anna then 9 and Gerardus aged 7. George Sydenham was a cruel and greedy man who beat his wife Elizabeth and stole as much of the Slechtenhorst and Stuyvesant property as he could through legal trickery and threats against Elizabeth. He frequently entertained his corrupt cronies at the old Stuyvesant farm where he and Elizabeth lived with several negro servants and where the children grew up in an atmosphere of discord. In 1700 a stepbrother, Jan Sydenham, was born.

During the course of the Thirty Years War - between the northern nations of Europe, led by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and the southern nations led by Ferdinand of Hapsburgh and Count Wallenstein - the armies of Gustavus passed several times across Holland. Upon the expiration of their military enlistments, thousands of Swedish youths settled in Holland. Among them was a young man named Thomas Thomaszen who had fought in the bloody battle of Leipsig in 1631. On his way home he tarried at Zell in the Province of Munsterland where he married a Dutch girl and settled as a farmer. About 1640 they had a son Jan Thomaszen. In his youth Jan learned to be a blacksmith but did not later practice this trade. In the summer of 1665 he emigrated to the town of New York where that same fall he married a Dutch girl named Appolonia Cornelisen, daughter of Cornelis Siotz, and settled on a farm adjacent to the west side of the Bouwerie residence of Governor Stuyvesant. For thirty years Jan successfully managed his farm while his wife sometimes did laundering for the Stuyvesants. They had eleven children, one of whom died young. Two or three years before Jan's death in 1692, all of the children adopted the surname of Eckeson in place of Thomaszen. Rachel Eckeson, the fifth child of Appolonia and Jan Thomaszen, was born April 11, 1685.

Cornelius (Thomaszen) Eckeson, one of Appolonia's brothers moved to Old Tappan and married Wellempie Flierboom, daughter of the Albany Court Judge. All of the Eckersons and Ackersons in Bergen County, N. J., are descendants of this couple.

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In 1705, at the age of 20, Petrus Stuyvesant (the son of Nicholas) fell in love with his neighbor Rachel Eckeson. Although Stuyvesant Fish states that they were "thoroughly married" there is no record to this effect; in fact, an old though somewhat inaccurate family memo says he was unmarried. At the time, neither Petrus nor Rachel was of legal age. Because of this, and the fact that his match with Rachel was disapproved by his family because of her inferior social position, the marriage was disavowed by the Stuyvesants and unrecognized by the Dutch Church. However, the young couple may very well have been civilly wedded. According to an old document dated 1739, Petrus was drowned on December 11, 1705, "in Otto Van Tile". Having died intestate, his sister Anna Stuyvesant Pritchard was made administrator of his estate on Feb. 13, 1706.





When Petrus Stuyvesant had been dead for five months, Rachel gave birth to his son who was baptized May 2, 1706, with witnesses: Jan Eckeson, Jeremias Borres and Oriaantje Montagne. Because of the child's legal and clerical exclusion, he received no name at baptism but was entered on the register simply as "Benoni", an epithet taken from the Bible meaning "child of sorrow".

Rachel Eckeson Stuyvesant married again on March 1, 1712, to Frans Pieterse from Dockum, Friesland, and had:

- I. Antje, baptized July 8, 1713.
- II. Jan, baptized March 25, 1716 - died before 1726. (named after Rachel's father)
- III. Petrus, baptized Sept. 24, 1718. (named after Frans' father)
- IV. Thomas, baptized April 19, 1721.
- V. Symon, baptized Nov. 6, 1723.
- VI. Jan (II), baptized July 20, 1726.

Here the record becomes clouded. In 1733 a Petrus Stuyvesant appears in Bergen, N. J. (now Jersey City). For reasons that follow it is believed that this Peter Stuyvesant was the child baptized as Benoni.

The surname Stuyvesant, which means literally "stir up sand"; was a unique one even in Holland, and a thorough search of American records fails to reveal that anyone of that name ever came to this country except the Governor and his sister. The only mention of Stuyvesant outside the Governor's family occurred when a woman dictated a will and the scribe erroneously spelled the name Stevenson as Stuyvesant which was the only time that the name occurred outside the Governor's family. (see Stephenszen); as an extra precaution this Stevenson family was traced beyond any possibility of any of its descendants having been the Peter Stuyvesant of New Jersey who, therefor, must have been a descendant of the Governor.

In addition, all descendants of the Governor have been traced beyond the possibility of their having been the Peter of Bergen, with the single exception of Benoni who therefor must have been the Jersey Stuyvesant.

This is further substantiated by the fact that, according to "Winfield's N. J. Land Titles", in 1764 Peter Stuyvesant of Bergen (progenitor of all the Jersey Stuyvesants and, in fact, everyone bearing the Stuyvesant surname in the U. S. today since all male issue of the New York Stuyvesants finally ceased) held title to a triangular lot of meadowland in Harsimus, N. J. (now that part of east Jersey City which borders on the Hudson River); this identical lot was the private property of Governor Peter Stuyvesant during his administration and, after he was deposed by the English, was reaffirmed as his property in 1669 by Governor Philip Carteret. It seems likely that Anna Stuyvesant Pritchard, who administered the estate of her brother Petrus, may have taken compassion upon





his unrecognized son "Benoni" and allotted to him this outlying parcel of the Stuyvesant property. His removal to New Jersey in this manner would have offered the most practical solution to his uncomfortable family situation in New York.

The name Peter Stuyvesant persists for generations in the Stuyvesant family of New Jersey, indicating a strong family precedent which apparently could have come only from the Governor. Perhaps Benoni was actually named Peter at birth, or assumed his rightful name later.

Although the Dutch were most meticulous about their birth, marriage and death records, there is no record whatsoever of Benoni Stuyvesant after his baptism in New York - no record of his having died, nor left the country (according to a search of ships' passenger lists departing the country). On the other hand, Peter Stuyvesant of N. J. clearly states in his will that he was born in New York, yet there is no record there of his birth. If Peter of N. J. was Benoni, he would have been 27 at the time of his marriage in Bergen in 1733, all of which seems to dovetail too accurately to be laid to coincidence, or to offer any other possible explanation.

Both Peter Stuyvesant of N. J. and the six surviving children of Petrus Stuyvesant of New York (son of Gerardus) engaged in New Jersey property transactions with a John Leake. The Petrus Stuyvesant of N. J. also bought property in 1784 which had been deeded by Governor Stuyvesant to his sister Anna's two husbands, and which descended through her children to the children of Judith Bayard who married Gerardus Stuyvesant.

On the basis of the foregoing circumstances it is asserted that the first Peter Stuyvesant of Bergen, New Jersey, could have been none other than the great-grandson of Governor Peter Stuyvesant.

Peter (Benoni) Stuyvesant was born in New York City. He moved to Bergen, New Jersey, where he was a carpenter. There he married October 27, 1733, Pryntje Preyer who was born at Bergen Oct. 22, 1717, the descendant of a distinguished French family; she died June 22, 1763. Peter joined the Bergen Church on Dec. 29, 1758, and was later a deacon. In his will dated July 7, 1767, and proved Sept. 29, 1770, he left his personal estate to his sons and daughters, except his son Peter who received all his real estate. He died Aug. 10, 1770. Peter Stuyvesant and Pryntje Preyer had children as follows:

- I. A child buried March 19, 1734.
- II. Peter, baptized March 4, 1735 - died in infancy.
- III. Casparis, born March 1, 1736, married Sarah Kouenove and had:
  1. Pieter, born Nov. 6, 1761
  2. Samuel, born Oct. 8, 1764





3. Johannes, born April 22, 1770.
  4. Sara, born Nov. 15, 1772 - died Feb. 26, 1774.
  5. Ned, born Dec. 12, 1778 - died Sept. 20, 1779.
- IV. Jenneke, born Nov. 28, 1737; baptized March 5, 1738; died Feb. 13, 1774; married Feb. 21, 1767, Hendrick Sickles (see SICKLES) and had:
1. Raechel, born May 1, 1770; baptized May 13; married Adrian (son of Egbert) Post.
  2. Pieter, born Oct. 24, 1772; baptized Nov. 15; married Oct. 8, 1791, Eeva vander Hoff.
- V. Pieter, born Oct. 7, 1739; baptized Oct. 15; married Leena de Mare. He inherited all of his father's real property. On Aug. 11, 1807, he sold 50 acres of land to Philip Williams. He also sold the Harsimus parcel which had belonged to Governor Stuyvesant. His will was dated Nov. 20, 1821, and proved Jan. 9, 1822. His children were:
1. Pieter, born Sept. 20, 1770.
  2. Johannes, born Oct. 19, 1771.
  3. Maria, born Nov. 22, 1779; married Peter Kip.
- VI. Sara, born Nov. 1, 1741; baptized April 16; married Egbert Post (see POST)
- VII. Catrienna, born April 15, 1744; baptized Apr. 16; married Jacob van Horn; died in childbirth June 21, 1779. Their children were:
1. Rachel, born Oct. 25, 1774.
  2. Catrientje, born June 21, 1779 - lived.
- VIII. Johannis, born Jan. 2, 1746; baptized April 21. Died March 6, 1777.

\* \* \* \* \*

### ANNA STUYVESANT (collateral)

Anna Stuyvesant, the daughter of Balthazar Stuyvesant and Margaret Hardenstein, and sister of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, was born at Scherpenseel in Friesland. She married about 1640 Samuel Bayard in Holland where she lived at Alphen with him and his sister, Judith Bayard who shortly after married Anna's brother Peter, the Governor.

Samuel and Judith Bayard were the children of Lazare Bayard, a professor of theology in Paris who was driven from France because of





religious persecution, he took refuge in Holland where he and his family lived for many years at Breda, he being Rector of the French Church there.

Anna Stuyvesant and her husband Samuel Bayard followed Governor Stuyvesant to New Netherlands in 1654 or 5. The Governor granted a joint patent for considerable land in and about Bergen to Samuel Bayard and Nicholas Varlet. Samuel died before 1656 and his property, which he had held conjointly with Nicholas Varlet, became the sole possession of Varlet. Anna and Samuel had three children, all probably born in Holland:

- I. Balthazar Bayard; married in 1664 Maritje, the daughter of Govert Loockermans. Balthazar was Representative from Bergen to the First and Second General Assemblies of East Jersey in 1668, after which he moved to New York City.
- II. Nicholas Bayard owned the Weehawken ferry terminal property prior to 1678 which he willed in 1711 to his son Samuel, who in turn left it to his son Stephen, who willed it to his son Robert, who left it to his son Robert Bayard, who willed it to his son William Bayard, from whom the property was confiscated in 1784 and sold to J. J. Bogert.
- III. Petrus Bayard.
- IV. A fourth child is referred to at the time of the settlement of Nicholas Varlet's estate.

Anna Stuyvesant, the widow of Samuel Bayard, married at New York, October 14, 1656, Nicholas Varlet, the widower of Susanna Jillis.

Nicholas Varlet came to America before 1650. By his first wife Susanna Jillis, he had two children:

- I. Abraham, born 1651 and baptized at N. Y. C.
- II. Susanna; married 1673 John De Forrest.

Varlet received additional "sundry parcels" of land in East Jersey from Governor Stuyvesant on Oct. 18, 1663. In 1664, Anna was dismissed from the Bergen Church. In 1665 Varlet was appointed Captain of the Bergen Militia. He died in the summer of 1675. After his death a dispute arose over the disposition of his lands between his two children by Susanna Jillis and Anna's three children by Samuel Bayard; both sets of children claimed the property which had been held jointly by their respective fathers. Four arbiters settled the dispute by deciding that, after satisfying "the four children of Anna's former husband Samuel Bayard", in accordance with the terms of his will out of Varlet's property, the residue should belong to Anna and her two Varlet step-children.

\* \* \* \* \*





## The STEPHENSZEN Family

mistakenly called Stuyvesant

(not related to the Harveys or the Family of Governor Peter Stuyvesant)

In 1687 Mary Matthews made a will in which she named John Stuyvesant, Gosen Stuyvesant and Isaac Stuyvesant as her sons. The origin of these Stuyvesants and their relation, if any, to Governor Peter Stuyvesant has since been a puzzle to those interested in the Stuyvesant genealogy. Following is a copy of the will which caused the confusion:

Mary Matthews, New York.

I Mary Matthews widow being sick of body. As for the lot of ground lying at the upper end of the street commonly called the Sheep Way, and one great black walnut cupboard standing in my dwelling house I leave them to my grand child Hester Ervin. And concerning one half of the lot of ground lying on the east side of the city of New York, I leave it to my grand child Margaretie Gisvertse, and the other half to my grandson James Seabrook. I leave to my son Peter Stevenson 6 shillings only, the rest of the property is to be divided into seven shares, one to Lucas, Elisabeth and Mary, the children of my son John Stuyvesant, deceased, one share to my daughter, Christian Dorkins, wife of Robert Dorkins, one share to Rynstie Guysberts my daughter, wife of Guisbert Guysbertse, one share to my son Isaac Stuyvesant, one share to my daughter Janitie Roberts, wife of Thomas Roberts, and one share to my son Hendrick Jacobs. Executors: Robert Dorkins, Thomas Roberts and Hendrick Jacobs. Dated June 10, 1687.

The references to Stuyvesant are errors for Stephensen, the true name of this family. Either Mary Matthews, or the person to whom she dictated her will, was a poor speller, having made fourteen mistakes in the names in the above document. Mary's misspelling in this case may have been influenced by the proximity of Governor Stuyvesant and his family, whose name she must have heard even more than her own.

The early Dutch settlers were notoriously poor spellers and this family seems to have been among the worst; the name Stephensen appears in at least sixteen variations. Mary Matthews' will is, however, the only time that any one of this family misused the Stuyvesant name as his own. A thorough search of hundreds of records proves that they invariably used only the name Stephensen or a modification thereof.

Furthermore, all descendants of this family have been traced and disposed of insofar as the possibility of the first Peter Stuyvesant of New Jersey having been one of the Stephensens. He was not.

Mary Matthews' maiden name was Gosen. She was born around





1625 and married first, about 1650, Stephen \_\_\_\_\_. They lived in Albany where they had four sons and two daughters who reached maturity. Around 1660 Stephen died and Mary married secondly James Matthews of New York who kept an inn near the Bowery. They were a comfortably settled middle-class family. By James she had one son who reached maturity, Hendrick Jacobszen. Following Dutch custom, the children used as their surname the first name of their father Stephen plus "zen" for son, thus Stephenszen. Hendrick, of course, used the Dutch equivalent of his father James' name, "Jacob" plus the son suffix, or Jacobzen. Influenced by the English who took over New York in 1664, the Dutch gradually adopted their system of inheritable family names; by 1700 most Dutch surnames had become stabilized. There were other Dutch and English families in New York and Albany at this time having the name of Stephens or Stevenson.

Following is the will of James Matthews, dated two and one-half years before that of his wife.

In the name of God, Amen, the 5 and 20th day of January, 1685. I, James Matthews, of the city of New York, Inn Keeper, being weak. I leave to my son in law Isaac Stevensant £30. To my son in law Peter Stevensant, 1 shilling in full settlement of all claims whatsoever. To my grandson, James Seaborough, £15, to be paid when occasion shall be to put out an apprentice or when he is 21. To my grand daughters Hester Erwyn and Maria Gerritsen, whom I have brought up with me from their childhood, each £20, when of age or married. But they are not to marry without the consent of my wife Mary their grandmother.

The rest of his estate, real and personal, was left to his wife Mary. Witnesses: Hendrick Williams, Otto Geristse, Nathaniel Marston, George Farwell. Entered in Records, April 14, 1686.

James Matthews' mention of his sons in law refers to his stepsons. To clarify references to children in both wills, following are the children and grandchildren of Mary Gosen and James Matthews. All the children came from Albany to New York with their mother, except Hendrick who was born in New York.

- I. Jannetie Stephens, married (1) William Ellewis, (2) Leenbert Sevara of Brazil (also sp. Sebra, Sever, Seaborough, Seabrook), (3) Thomas Roberts. Her children were:

1. Hester Ellewis (also sp. Ervin, Erwyn), born 1672.
2. Franciscus Sevara, born 1676.
3. James Sevara.
4. Isaac Sevara, born 1681.
5. Mary Roberts, born 1697.

- II. Ryntie Stephens, married Guisbert Gerritszen and had:

1. Margariete Guisbertse.
2. Marie Gerritszen, born 1672.





III. Christintie (Styntie, Christian) Stephens, married Robert Darkens (Dorkins, Barckins, Borkens) and had:

1. Maria, born 1677 - died young.
2. Lydia, born 1683.
3. Maria, born 1685.
4. Thomas, born 1688.
5. Hester, born 1693.

IV. Jan (John) Stephenszen, married Lysbeth Lucas of a prosperous Albany family. Jan died just before the birth of his fifth child and Lysbeth married (2) 1688 James Berry. By Jan, Lysbeth had:

1. Elizabeth, born 1675.
2. Mary, born 1679,
3. Lucas, born 1681.
4. Jannetie, born 1683.
5. Stephen, born 1685.

V. Gosen Stephenszen, married Anna Jans. He died and Anna married (2) 1685 William Moore. By Gosen she had:

1. Johanes, born 1681.
2. Jacob, born 1683.

VI. Isaac Stephenszen, mariner, married 1682 Margaret Van Veen. In his will dated May 11, 1688, he bequeathed £ 3 to his eldest son Peter when he came of age, and the rest to his wife. They had:

1. Margaret, born 1684.
2. Peter, born 1685.
3. Elisabeth, born 1687 - died in infancy.
4. Elisabeth, born 1690.

VII. Peter Stephenszen, married 1685 Janneken Schouten of Bergen, daughter of Jan Schouten and Sarah Janse. Peter must have been an undesirable person; Jan Schouten stipulated that his daughter could only use her inheritance if she would remain with Peter; James Matthews willed him only one shilling; and his mother left him but six shillings. Peter and Janneken had:

1. Lucas, born 1686.
2. Johanes.

VIII. Hendrick Jacobszen, son of James Matthews and Mary Gosen, married (1) Annatie Williams and had:





1. Sara, born 1685.
2. Jacob Hendricks, born 1686.
3. Annatie, born 1688.

Hendrick Jacobszen married (2) Anneken Fellart and had:

4. Hendrick, born 1689 - died in infancy.
5. Hendrick )  
6. Simon ) twins, born 1691.
7. Maria, born 1692.

Hendrick Jacobszen died 1694.

\* \* \* \* \*





In the earliest days of New Amsterdam, the favorite building sites were those on the south side of the fort in the lee of its wooden palisade, on the present line of Pearl Street between Whitehall and State Streets. On the north side of this street lived Lambert Van Valkenberg in 1643.

"Lambert Van Valkenberg, Daniel Waldron and Abraham Pietersen Van Deursen were among those who attended the old church in the fort, the first Dutch church in America. It must have been a quaint sight to see our New Amsterdam predecessors gathering for morning service in the church in the old fort; Jan Gillensen the bellringer intoning the sonorous Spanish bell captured by the Dutch fleet from Porto Rico. It was a staid and solemn procession coming up the aisle, preceded by Claes Van Elslaut, the court messenger and dog-whipper."

The Van Valkenberg family was listed among the noble families of Holland. Lambert Van Valkenberg was married in New Amsterdam about 1636 to Annatie Beekman, daughter of Jochem Beekman. Lambert bought a house and 25 morgens of land in Manhattan on July 29, 1644. In 1645 he moved up the Hudson Valley to Beverwyck and Fort Orange (Albany). On Jan. 17, 1653, an indictment against the Fort Orange patroons complained among other things, that "a man named Claes Jansen of Boeckhoven was amerced in a fine of 50 guilders solely because he had carted firewood for Lambert Van Valkenberg, an inhabitant of the aforesaid fort." Lambert died before 1697. Annatie died Sept. 17, 1704.

Jochem Beekman (father of Annatie) was one of the very early settlers in New Amsterdam, arriving well before 1636, and the first of his name to come to America. He was a shoemaker and lived on the "Heere Graft", that part of the present Broad Street, between Beaver Street and the East River. The center of this street was originally a brook, forming the natural outlet of a marsh occupying a considerable area above Beaver Street. It was enlarged into an inlet, then later filled in. Beekman had a little house on the southeast corner of Broad and Beaver Streets. His front on Broad Street was about 36 feet, on Beaver Street about 40 feet. In 1655 he was among those who contributed to defray the expense of building the city fortifications. He was made a citizen in 1657.

Among Lambert Van Valkenberg's children were two sons, Jochem, baptized Nov. 4, 1646, and Lambert, Jr., baptized July 21, 1652 (they were born at New Amsterdam and settled at Kinderhook); and Anna, his oldest daughter, who married Zacharias Sickles about 1660.

Zacharias Sickles van Weenen was born in Vienna, Austria, and when a young man found his way to Amsterdam, Holland, where he





enlisted in the military service with the rank of Adelborst (cadet) and was sent on a cruise with the Dutch fleet to Curacao where he remained until 1655 when Governor Peter Stuyvesant visited the island. Sickles accompanied the Governor back to New Amsterdam. Soon after, he went to Fort Orange where he was attached to the garrison with the rank of Colonel from 1656 to 1659. For a time he was again in New York as a tapster, and in 1669 purchased a parcel of land in Bergen (Jersey City, N. J.).

After the Dutch surrendered to the British in 1664, Sickles settled down in Albany to work as a carpenter; he had married about 1660 Anna Van Valkenberg, daughter of Lambert Van Valkenberg and Annatie Beekman. Sickles was elected "town herder" from 1670 to 1672 and from 1681 to 1683 at a salary of 18 guilders a head for the season. The Albany Annals contain this entry: "Zacharias Sickles, ratel man, desyres he may have payment of 123 guilders wampum which is due to him for his services as ratel watch. Order yt ye sergents make ye division of ye inhabitants, and ye constables to collect said money."

The office of rattle watch was so called because the town watchman carried a rattle on his nightly rounds. In these early days he wore a helmet, doublet of armor, armguards and mailed gauntlets. He carried a halberd lance and an hourglass. The rattel was an elaborate clacker having a wooden tongue mounted on a resonator, all of which rotated and whirred against a ratchet in the handle. He was "town cryer" to call the citizenry together on needed occasions, and "keeper of the city gates, to close them and lock them at night and to open them in the morning." All Dutch towns in New Netherlands were built within log palisades which comprised a fort; some buildings were erected around the outside of the fort, but the citizens were always ready to take cover within the fort and lock the gates in the event of an Indian attack. Even in New York, Governor Stuyvesant had a wall erected along the northern boundary of the city from the East River to the North River in order to shut out the red men; this line in lower Manhattan is now called Wall Street.

His sons, Robert and Lambert, having already moved in 1691 to New York, Zacharias Sickles and the rest of his family followed in 1693. His oldest daughter Anna and her husband Abraham Isaacs Van Deursen remained in Albany where Van Deursen took over the offices vacated by Sickles, until two years later when he and Anna also went to New York.

Zacharias Sickles and Anna Van Valkenberg had the following children:

- I. Anna, born and married at Albany about 1682 Abraham Isaacs Van Deursen; they moved to New Amsterdam about 1695.  
They had:





1. Zacharias, born Jan. 10, 1692 at Albany.
2. Jacob, born Feb. 18, 1694 at Albany.
3. Jannetje, born Nov. 17, 1695 at Albany.
4. Abraham, baptized Nov. 3, 1697 at New Amsterdam.
5. Johannes, baptized Feb. 23, 1700 at New Amsterdam.
6. Anna, baptized Nov. 23, 1701 at New Amsterdam.

II. Robert, born in Albany - died at Bergen Dec. 27, 1729. Married April 5, 1686 at Albany, Gertrude Reddenhars. Moved to New York. They settled on the property which his father, Zacharias, had purchased in 1669 in the town of Bergen in East Jersey. Gertrude had a brother, Abel Reddenhars, who also lived in Bergen, married Catreyna Jans, and had a family. Robert Sickles and Gertrude Reddenhars had at least eleven children, among whom were:

1. Maria, born March 11, 1688 at Albany.
2. Sophia, born July 27, 1690, at North Albany. Lived at Bergen. Married Dec. 15, 1711, Roelof Helmigsen Van Houten, born at Bergen and widow of Eegje Cornelis Vreeland. It does not appear that they had children.
3. Henricus, baptized Aug. 14, 1692 - died Jan. 20, 1777; married April 15, 1717, (1) Gertrude Fredriks (died Oct. 27, 1731) and had:

A. Robert, born May 25, 1718; died Sept. 24, 1802. He was an elder of the Bergen Church in 1771. Married Oct. 8, 1746, Antje Winne and had:

- a. Martin, born Aug. 13, 1748 - died May 24, 1772.
- b. Ariantje, born Aug. 31, 1758 - died Oct. 18, 1775.

B. Katryna, born Aug. 26, 1720; married Oct. 17, 1742, Cornelis Van Wagenen.

C. Gertrude, born Oct. 26, 1722; married June 14, 1745, Johannes Preyer and had:

- a. Gertrude, born July 11, 1748
- b. Hendrick, born Apr. 30, 1751 - died Jan. 15, 1839.
- c. Casparus, born June 14, 1753.

D. Frederick, born Dec. 1, 1725 - died Nov. 19, 1781.

E. Johannes, born Sept. 11, 1728.

Henricus married about 1735 (2) Sarah Ackerman (see ACKERMAN) born 1705 - died Apr. 22, 1783, widow of Cornelius Toers, and had:





- F. Hendrick, born Aug. 5, 1737 - died Apr. 29, 1795; married Feb. 21, 1767, Jenneke Stuyvesant, died Mar. 28, 1781 (see STUYVESANT), and had:
- a. Raechel, born May 1, 1770, baptized May 13; married Adrian Post, son of Egbert Post (see POST).
  - b. Pieter, born Oct. 24, 1772, baptized Nov. 15; married Oct. 8, 1791, Eeva van der Hoef.
- G. Altje, born Oct. 8, 1739; married Johannes van Houten and had:
- a. Johannes, born Jan. 22, 1763.
  - b. Sara, born Feb. 15, 1774.
4. Zacharias Sickels, born Nov. 1694 - died Aug. 18, 1775; married (1) Dec. 3, 1718, Ariantje Hartmans Vreeland and had:
- A. Martje, married Dec. 18, 1746, Abraham Pryer and had:
    - a. Aryantje, Baptized Sept. 28, 1747.
    - b. Sara, born Feb. 9, 1748; married summer of 1770 Thomas Powell of Borden Town.
  - B. Hartman, baptized Nov. 8, 1728 - died Oct. 8, 1807.
  - C. Gertrude, baptized Feb. 14, 1729; married Oct. 8, 1749, Abraham Pryer and had:
    - a. Zacharias, born May 26, 1755.
    - b. Johannes, born Nov. 17, 1757.
    - c. Hartman, born Dec. 20, 1759.
    - d. Abraham, born Jan. 31, 1762.
    - e. Arriaentie, born Nov. 10, 1764.

Zacharias married (2) Rachel Van Winkle - died Oct. 1, 1778, and had:

- D. Daniel, born Aug. 10, 1737 - died Oct. 23, 1813; married Antie Diderix and had:
  - a. Zacharias, born June 25, 1769 - died Aug. 3, 1776; married Ellener Toers and had:
    - i. Frenses, born Oct. 17, 1785.
    - ii. Raeggel, born Sept. 13, 1787.





- E. Hendrick, baptized Dec. 9, 1739.
- F. Abraham, born Aug. 25, 1754; married Polly van Waert and had:
  - a. Abraham, born June 28, 1776; married Dec. 8, 1798, Catherine Outwater.
  - b. Raechel, born Feb. 24, 1779; married Dec. 27, 1801, John Greenleaf.
  - c. Annatie, born Feb. 27, 1783.
  - d. Elisabet, born March 15, 1785.
  - e. Gertrude, born Feb. 10, 1787.
- 5. Mary Sickels, born April 14, 1697; married June 9, 1718, Jacob Helmigse Van Houten.
- 6. Gertrude Sickels, born Sept. 10, 1699, at Midwout on the Island of Nassau - died Oct. 7, 1703.
- 7. Johannes Sickels, married Claasje Blinkerhoff and had:
  - A. Aactje, baptized May 16, 1729 - probably died young.
  - B. Aaegtje II, born Dec. 26, 1730; married Abraham Spier and had:
    - a. Aagthe, born March 23, 1755.
  - C. A son, born July 5, 1733.
- 8. Willem Sickels, born Oct. 26, 1704; married Aug. 10, 1732, Eliezabet Kuypers of Ahasymus and had:
  - A. Nicholas, born March 15, 1736.
- 9. Elizabeth Sickels, baptized Aug. 13, 1707; married July 20, 1726, Johannes De Groot of Bergen.
- 10. Abraham Sickels, born Nov. 12, 1711; was an elder of the Bergen Church in 1771; married April 1, 1739, Aagtje Blinkerhoff and had:
  - A. Aagttje, born Feb. 20, 1737; married Daniel Diderix and had:
    - a. A daughter, born Aug. 24, 1766 - died Aug. 31, 1767.
    - b. Jannetje, born June 16, 1769.
    - c. Aegye, born Jan. 9, 1772.
    - d. Antje, born Nov. 15, 1779





B. Gertrude, born May 8, 1744; married Sept. 16, 1781, Machiel Vreelant and had:

- a. Catlyntje, born Aug. 28, 1781 - died young.
- b. Catleyntie, born Jan. 9, 1785.
- c. Antje, born Dec. 14, 1785.

C. Cornelius, born June 12, 1747.

III. Lambert Sickels, born in Albany, moved to New York where he married Maria Jans and had:

1. Johannes, baptized Dec. 18, 1692; married April 11, 1718, Anneke Meyers.
2. Alida, baptized May 9, 1703; married Jan. 22, 1725, John Stockford of England.

IV. Zacharias Sickles, born at Albany, moved to New York and married (1) about 1693 Maria Brevoort, daughter of Jans Hendricks Brevoort; (2) married June 28, 1717, Wyntje Dykman. By Maria Brevoort, Zacharias had:

1. Johannes, baptized July 29, 1694.
2. Jacobus, baptized Nov. 17, 1695.
3. Zacharias, baptized Sept. 4, 1698 - died young.
4. Zacharias, baptized June 12, 1700; married Feb. 15, 1722, Jannetje De Gree.
5. Thomas, baptized Mar. 28, 1703.

V. Elizabeth Sickles, married about 1694 Willem Paren (also spelled Barent and Peeren). She was born at Albany and moved to New York. Elizabeth and Willem lived in Bergen, and had:

1. Willem, born Aug. 11, 1691, at N. Albany.
2. Maria, born March 1, 1693, at N. Albany.
3. Josias, born July 21, 1695; baptized Aug. 18 at Bergen.
4. Elizabeth, baptized Sept. 26, 1697.

VI. Thomas Sickles, born at Albany, moved to New York and married March 14, 1702, Jannetie Brevoort, daughter of Jan Hendricks Brevoort of New York, and had:

1. Zacharias, baptized Aug. 30, 1702 - died young.
2. Zacharias, baptized Feb. 23, 1704.
3. Hendrikje, baptized Oct. 7, 1705; married July 20, 1728, Nicholass Swaan.
4. Johannes, baptized March 16, 1707.
5. Thomas, baptized March 6, 1709 - died young.





6. Thomas, jr., baptized Sept. 24, 1710; married May 13, 1736, Anna (Webley) Jones and had:

A. Thomas, baptized Sept. 29, 1736

B. Sara, baptized May 17, 1738.

7. Wilhelmus, baptized Apr. 13, 1712.

8. Marretje, baptized Sept. 13, 1713; married May 22, 1734, Hendrick Ellis and had:

A. Mareitje, baptized Jan. 8, 1737 - died infant.

B. Marretje, baptized March 5, 1739.

9. Robert, baptized Nov. 2, 1715.

10. Annetje, baptized June 2, 1717.

11. Jannetje, baptized Nov. 30, 1718 - died young.

12. Jannetje, baptized Sept. 18, 1720.

13. Elizabeth, baptized Oct. 10, 1725.

VII. Lea Sickles, born in Albany May 8, 1687, moved to New York. At the baptism of her child in the New York church, the father's name did not appear on the register. She had:

1. Martha, baptized Aug. 25, 1706.

VIII. Grietje, born at Albany, May 17, 1684. Witnesses: Lambert Van Valckenberg, Rachel Lambertsz, and Robert Sickels.

\* \* \* \* \*





## ACKERMAN

Among the 54 passengers who sailed from Amsterdam on Sept. 2, 1662, for New Netherlands in the ship "Fox" commanded by Capt. Jacob Huys, was "David Ackerman, from the Majory of Bosch, and Wife and six children". From the fact that no mention is made of David Ackerman in subsequent records, it is inferred that he did not survive the voyage. He came from the village of Berlicum in southern Holland which was described at that time as "quite pleasant but small, having a neat and handsome church with a lofty spire, and many fine houses". The name Ackerman, now written Akkerman in Holland, signifies a husbandman and indicates the occupation of David's ancestors. He was one of the few immigrants of the day who could boast a family surname which was not merely a patronymic. The children of David Ackerman, all born in Holland, were:

- I. Lysbeth, born 1642; married Jan 29, 1668, Kier Wouters from Harlem.
- II. Anneken, born 1644; married June 28, 1664, Nathaniel Pietersen from Leyden.
- III. David Jr., born 1646; married March 13, 1680, Hillegond Verplanck.
- IV. Lourens, born 1650; married Geertie Egberts Aug. 3, 1679 at Bergen.
- V. Lodewyck, born 1654; married (1) 1681 Janneke Blaeck, (2) April 18, 1699, Hillegond Bosch at New York.
- VI. Abraham, born 1656.

Abraham Ackerman, born 1656 in Holland, came to America in 1662. He lived at Bedford, L. I., N. Y., in 1683, and was on the assessment rolls of Brooklyn. He married at Bergen, May 28, 1683, Aeltje Van Laar of Bedford, L. I., daughter of Adrian Van Laar. In 1664 Adrian was listed as a tanner and shoemaker living on the Hoogh Straat (High Street) in N. Y. C.

The first church of Hackensack was founded by Abraham Ackerman's three brothers, David, Lourens, Lodewyck, and others. Abraham joined this church on confession Oct. 3, 1696, and his wife Jan. 3, 1697, by letter from Bergen. They had the following children:

- I. David, born at Bergen and baptized May 11, 1684; married Sept. 20, 1707, Margaret Jurcks.
- II. Gerrit, baptized May 3, 1685; married Oct. 4, 1712, Jannetje Van Voorhees.





- III. Abigail, baptized Jan. 19, 1687; married (1) 1707 Andries Hopper, (2) Oct. 13, 1733, Dirk Blinkerhoff.
- IV. Lysbeth, baptized May 19, 1689; married Aug. 19, 1710 Johannes Doremus.
- V. Johannes, baptized Sept. 15, 1690 - died in infancy.
- VI. Anneken, baptized Dec. 27, 1691; married Oct. 4, 1712, Thomas Doremus.
- VII. Anna Maria, baptized July 12, 1693 - died young.
- VIII. Adrian, born March 26, 1695; married (1) Oct. 20, 1716, Annatie Meyers; married (2) April 2, 1720, Marytie Johannesse Van Blarkom.
- IX. Johannes II, baptized Nov. 15, 1696; married (1) May 5, 1721, Maria Wakefield (Weekvelt) from Harlem; married (2) Apr. 16, 1728, Elizabeth Stagg.
- X. Geleyn (Gallien), baptized Dec. 1697; married Rachel Van Voorhees.
- XI. Anna Maria II, baptized Apr. 6, 1701; married Oct. 24, 1719, Albartus Terhuyne.
- XII. Abraham, baptized Feb. 22, 1702; married Sept. 8, 1727, Hendrica Hopper from Choghakes (Ho-Ho-Kus).
- XIII. Sarah, born 1705 - died 1783; married May 22, 1725, Cornelius Boers (Toers) from Acqueggenonck. They had
  - 1. Aaltje, baptized July 17, 1726 - died young.
  - 2. Lourens, born Oct. 26, 1727.
  - 3. Abraham, born Sept. 1, 1729.

She married secondly, about 1735; Henricus Sickles and had:

- 4. Hendrick Jr., born Aug. 5, 1737.
- 5. Altje, born Oct. 8, 1739.

(see SICKLES for descendants)

\* \* \* \* \*





## VAN EMBURGH

Gysbert Gysberts Van Imbrooch, a surgeon of Amsterdam, Holland, came to New Amsterdam about the middle of the 17th century. His descendants are numerous today in northern New Jersey, and particularly in Bergen County. Members of the family have always been large landholders in this area and have played a prominent part in the settlement and development of its communities since earliest Dutch colonial times. The name was spelled Van Imburgh in this country, and later Van Emburgh.

"Master Gysbert (Surgeon Gysbert Van Imborch)" is first mentioned as renting a house at Fort Orange (Albany) in the year 1659. Gysbert was the father of Dr. Johannes Van Emburgh, and of Elizabeth Van Emburgh. In 1686 it is recorded that Gysbert was living on Broadway in New York. His daughter Elizabeth Van Emburgh, wife of Jan Peeck, lived next door to him.

In his youth, Dr. Johannes Van Emburgh proceeded up the Hackensack River from Bergen Town into the wilderness of what is now North Jersey until he came to the Indian settlement from which the river takes its name. Hackensack Castle was the largest and most important Indian village in New Netherlands, being the capital of the great Hudson River League, a federation of Lenape tribes that extended westward to the Delaware River, south to Trenton, north to Albany and the land of the Iroquois, and eastward to the boundaries of New England - including Westchester, New York, and Long Island.

It was here that Dr. Van Emburgh built the first dwelling house in the area. It stood on the west bank of the river just back of the present County Court House. He married Catherine Sandford, daughter of Major William Sandford and Sarah Whartman.

Major William Sandford was originally an officer in the British Army stationed at Christ Church Parish in the Island of Barbadoes. He came to New Jersey in the company of other Englishmen shortly after the English conquered the Dutch. He purchased a vast tract of land in north Jersey which he called New Barbadoes. "On July 4th, 1668 Sandford received a grant for all the meadows and upland lying south of a line drawn from the Hackensack to the Passaic Rivers, seven miles north of their intersection, comprising 5308 acres of upland and 10,000 acres of meadow. Two weeks later he purchased the Indian title to this tract which they called "Mighgecticook" for "170 fathom black wampum, 200 fathom white wampum, 19 watch coats, 16 guns, 60 double hands powder, 10 pairs breeches, 67 bars lead, 1 anker of brandy, 3 half fat beer, 11 blankets, 30 axes, 20 hoes and 2 coats of Duffil.

Some mystery surrounds Sandford's name. On April 24, 1677, Sandford transferred to Mrs. Sarah Whartman, in trust for his eldest





daughter, Nedemiah and the children born of the said Sara Whartman, viz; "Cather, Peregrine, William and Grace (Elizabeth having been born later) one equal third part of all his property between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers. In his will Sandford acknowledged Sara Whartman to be his lawful wife, but it appears that for some strange reason they long pretended that she was not his lawful wife nor the mother of the children. Some considerable reasons having caused them to conceal their marriage, a certificate of marriage was annexed, signed by Richard Vernon, as having occurred on board the Pink Susannah in the River of Swimam on the 27th Day of March 1667. In his will he implored his friends to preserve his wife and children from "those vultures and harpies which prey upon the carcasses of widows and fatten on the blood of orphans." (Swimam refers to Surinam)

Major William Sandford and Sarah Whartman had children:

- I. Nehemiah - married (1) Richard Berry, (2) Thomas Davis.
- II. Catherine - married Dr. Johannes Van Emburgh.
- III. William Jr. - became prominent, married Mary, daughter of Michael Smith.
- IV. Grace - married Barent Cosens.
- V. Elizabeth - married Captain James Davis.

Dr. Johannes Van Emburgh was appointed "churchmaster" of the Hackensack Church in 1707 and 1708, several families of settlers having followed the doctor to the Indian town.

Johannes Van Emburgh and Catherine Sandford had children:

- I. Sara, probably born about 1693; joined church Jan. 5, 1712; married Oct. 27, 1722, Abram Spier of Acquackanonk (now Paterson) and had:
  1. Catrina Spier, baptized June 16, 1723.
- II. Gisbert (Gilbert) born in Hackensack, married July 26, 1718, Maritie Helhake of New York. He later joined the Hackensack Church on May 23, 1738 with letters from New York.
- III. Rachel, baptized Nov. 15, 1696; admitted to church July 3, 1715.
- IV. William Sandford Van Emburgh, baptized Feb. 26, 1698. Joined church 1729 and on May 22, 1755, with many others of Bergen County signed document known as "The Abjuration of the Papacy".
- V. Maritie - baptized Dec. 8, 1700; married her cousin John Sandford, son of Major William Sandford and had:





1. Catrina Sandford, baptized June 7, 1724.

VI. Johannes Jr. - baptized March 28, 1703.

VII. Catarine - baptized Aug. 12, 1705; married Aug. 20, 1737 to Richard Gibbs.

VIII. Elizabet, baptized Jan. 18, 1707; married Jan. 1729 to Jacobus Bertholf and had:

1. Guiljaem (William), baptized April 25, 1729.

IX. Peregrine - baptized Dec. 10, 1710; joined church in 1729; married Cornelia Provost and had:

1. Eefjin, baptized Jan. 30, 1737.

2. Catrina, baptized Nov. 5, 1738.

Gisbert Van Emburgh and Maritie Helhake had:

I. Johannes, baptized June 21, 1719. Father of Rachel in 5th generation, and probably also of Lea and Catherine.

II. Catarina, baptized Sept. 11, 1720; admitted to church of faith April 8, 1729. Married Tammis Torner (Thomas Turner) and had:

1. Sara Turner, baptized March 23, 1746.

2. Gilbert Turner, born Sept. 21, 1748; baptized Oct. 9.

The above record, beginning with Gisbert Gisberts Van Emburgh the immigrant, includes the first four generations of Van Emburghs. No doubt there were other children whose names do not appear among the records at hand. When we come to the fifth generation (those born around 1750) it is difficult to assign them to their respective fathers. It is certain that they were all the great-great-grandchildren of Gisbert the immigrant surgeon. The children of the fifth generation were brothers and sisters, or cousins, and were as follows:

1. Annatje Van Emburgh of Hackensack, married Oct. 17, 1760 to John Wandel of Barbadoes Neck.

2. William Van Emburgh, had:

A. Nicholas, baptized April 20, 1778.

B. Tyne (Catharine) (probably) of Paramus married April 24, 1790, Hendrick Terheune of Paramus and had:

a. Eyntie, baptized Nov. 6, 1791.

3. Abraham Van Emburgh.





4. Elizabeth Van Emburgh - admitted to church 1772; married Jan Hering and had:

- A. Hendrick, born June 25, 1770, baptized July 22.
- B. David, baptized March 28, 1784.
- C. Jacobus, born June 20, 1789; baptized Aug. 16.

5. Rachel Van Emburgh (definitely known to be sister of Leah and Catharine, following) married John Williams Sr. (When Rachel died John married her sister Leah). The children of John and Rachel were:

- A. Margrietjie, born Oct. 16, 1768 - died young.
- B. John Jr., born Oct. 27, 1771, married Rebecca Smith and had: Leah Ann Williams.

6. Catharine Van Emburgh - married Jacob Poules (Paulson, Pulis). They were listed in 1797 as members of Schraalenburgh Church (north of Hackensack) and had:

- A. Johannes, born April 18, 1773, baptized May 9.

7. Lea Van Emburgh, married John Williams Sr. (after her sister Rachel died, and raised her son John). They had:

- A. Margrietjie, baptized Nov. 13, 1774.

\* \* \* \* \*

Henry Van Emburgh (parentage unknown) married Maritie (Polly) Voorhis. Henry was a chosen freeholder of Franklin Township 1815-18 and 1821-24. Henry and Maritie lived in Washington Township (adjacent to present Ridgewood) and all their deccendants. They had:

- 1. George
- 2. Ralph
- 3. Catherine
- 4. Antje, born 1796.
- 5. Marretje, born 1799.
- 6. Albert; married Hannah Zabriskie and had:

- A. Nicholas
- B. Henry
- C. Albert

Henry built first store in Westwood 1869, married \_\_\_\_\_ Bogert and had Albert.

Marietie Voorhis, wife of Henry Van Emburgh (above) was previously married to Jeremiah Pope and had:

- A. Samuel, born June 22, 1790; baptized July 4.





- B. Elizabeth, born June 29, 1792; baptized July 29, died young.
- C. Elizabeth (II), born Aug. 25, 1795, baptized Sept. 6.

7. Peter, married Maria Ackerman and had:

A. "Wes" Van Emburgh who married and had:

a. Eleanor, married Eugene Sweeney.

B. Andrew Van Emburgh

C. Anna Maria Van Emburgh.

D. Jacob Ackerman Van Emburgh, was treasurer of Paramus Church in 1900. He married Rosamond Halsted who was a Sunday School teacher. They had:

a. Anna (has old Van Emburgh Bible), married Dr. Hopper, veterinarian, and had:

i. "Bud" married Lucille Mittag

ii. Elizabeth

Another member of the family whose parentage has not been definitely traced was John Van Emburgh. He was married twice and had two sons who were step-brothers:

A. Stephen L. Van Emburgh, married Sarah C. Bogert (died 1896) daughter of Judge John W. Bogert and Etta Ackerman. They had:

1. S. T. Van Emburgh

2. Sarah Van Emburgh

B. Jacob D. Van Emburgh Sr. who had:

1. Jacob D. Van Emburgh Jr. who had:

a. Clarence Van Emburgh, mortician, had:

i. Clarence Van Emburgh who married Martha Lockwood.

\* \* \* \* \*





## SMITH

Although the Smiths seem almost countless today, there were few Smith families before 1800 in northeast Jersey - in what are now Hudson, Passaic, and Bergen Counties.

One of the Lambert family, who was a blacksmith, took the name Smith to distinguish himself from others of the Lambert family who had first names the same as his.

Another Smith family is descended from Morgen Smit, a resident of Bergen Town (Jersey City) in the early 1700's.

Another Smith family of English origin is descended from Michael Smith, a young man who came from the Island of Barbadoes, B. W. I., with John Berry, William Sandford, the Kingslands, and a Mr. Baker, all of whom settled in Old Bergen County between the Hudson and Hackensack rivers in what was called English neighborhood. This Michael Smith married Francina, daughter of John Berry, and left many Smith descendants in what is now Hudson County. Additional information is noted on this family further on, although they were not connected to the Smiths in the Harvey line.

Still another Smith family resided in north Jersey, and these are the antecedents of the Harveys. The descendants of this Smith family intermarried with the descendants of the Michael Smith family above and became so intertwined that it is almost impossible to trace the strains. However, some descendants kept accurate family records and fortunately Rebecca Smith, the grandmother of Henry Post was one of these. The genealogy of her family follows.

John Smith of Gloucestershire, England, married Katherine in 1596.

John Smith Jr., born at Gloucestershire, England, in 1600, married in 1623. His wife was born in 1603 and died after 1643. John Jr. came to America and settled in Maspeth (Hempstead) Long Island.

John Smith III (who sometimes called himself John Blue to avoid confusion with other Smiths) was born in 1625 and died in 1713. He lived in Maspeth and married in 1665 Sarah Strickland. He bought a house on a two-acre lot, and also a 400-acre farm at Bedford, Brooklyn, from Isaac Deschamps of New York on March 17, 1680. John and Sarah Smith had the following children, and perhaps others:

I. Job Smith, had Job Jr. and probably other children.

1. Job Smith Jr. lived in Bergen Township. His will was dated 1796. He married Mary. Children mentioned in his will were:





- A. Job III, married May 31, 1748 Sarah Edsall who died Nov 15, 1796. He was elected elder of Schraalenbergh Church in 1753.
  - B. (Caty) Catharine
  - C. (Polly) Pauline
- II. (probable) Charity Smith married May 3, 1691 Johannes Edsall born 1660, son of Samuel Edsall and Jannetie Wessels.
- III. Abel I. Smith was born in 1670 and died 1755. He married Jan. 25, 1715 Deborah Udale. He moved from Long Island to New Jersey where he purchased on Oct. 24, 1732, a large tract of land in Secaucus from Israel Horsfield and settled as a farmer. Abel I. Smith and Job Smith had land transactions in Bergen Town 1830 to 1840. In his will he left land in Maspeth, L. I., and in Bergen Township, N. J. Their children were:
  - A. Philip Smith was definitely the grandson of John Smith III (called Blue) and very probably the son of Abel I. Smith and Deborah Udale. Philip married Rebecca Earle at Hackensack Dec. 28, 1736. She was born in 1704, the daughter of Edward Earle Jr., (see EARLE) and Elsie Vreeland (see VREELAND). In his will dated 1778 and probated in 1784, he directed that each of his sons should receive twice as much of his land as each of his daughters. John and Job Smith were witnesses to his will. Philip and Job Smith signed a division of land agreement in 1764. The children of Philip and Rebecca were:
    - 1. Abel (eldest son) married Anne Edsall Oct. 24, 1763 and had: (a) Anne Smith (died Sept. 17, 1834) married Dec. 29, 1793 Samuel Shepherd; (b) Philip Smith married March 27, 1802 Jane Ackerman; (c) Abel Smith married (1) Rachel Dauw and had Philip born Oct. 24, 1792, he left land in Secaucus to his children in 1853; Catrientje born Mar. 18, 1785; Sara born July 20, 1787. Abel married (2) Jane Lozier in 1802 and had Rachel, born Dec. 19, 1806.
    - 2. Joseph
    - 3. Enoch
    - 4. Philip - fought in Revolution
    - 5. Morris
    - 6. Mary
    - 7. Deborah
    - 8. Hannah
    - 9. Rebecca
    - 10. Phebe, married a cousin, Job Smith, June 9, 1767 and had Cornelis, born Oct. 13, 1767.
    - 11. Sarah
    - 12. Elizabeth married Joris Van Giesen who was born 1746.





Enoch Smith (#3 above, son of Philip) of Bergen County is mentioned as a landowner in 1764. He also bought land April 11, 1788, which he left to his sons-in-law, Henry and Enoch Earle, when he died. The Earles sold it in August 1803. Enoch Smith died June 12, 1803. His children were:

- a. Philip
- b. Phebe, married Enoch Earle who died Mar. 8, 1849.
- c. Rebecca married John Williams Jr. (see WILLIAMS)
- d. Enoch
- e. Baker
- f. John - died July 25, 1814.
- g. Job

B. Daniel Smith (son of Abel and Deborah) owned land in Bergen Township in 1765, served in the Revolution with Col. Spencer, lived in Secaucus in 1784, bought land on Newark Bay in 1794, was justice of the peace at Hackensack. He had a negro slave named Jack. His children were:

1. John D. Smith, born Aug. 29, 1750 - died April 17, 1801. He married March 23, 1786, his cousin, Cornelia Smith (daughter of Job Smith who left her a portion of Secaucus land which her husband John D., sold in 1793) born Oct. 13, 1767 - died Feb. 29, 1839. They had:

- a. Abel I. Smith, born Aug. 16, 1789 - died Dec. 25, 1865. He married Prudence Cary in 1842 (widow of James Kirby). He fought in the War of 1812, and was the first man in New Jersey to liberate his slaves in 1825. He sold 200 acres of land in Secaucus in 1820, and owned land in Bergen in 1841. He received a lifetime pass from Robert Stevens for use on the Hoboken Ferry. It was made out to "Abel I Smith and his wife if he gets one". He finally got one at the age of 53 and they had:

- i. Abel I Smith Jr., born at North Bergen in 1843. He was a judge. Married Laura Howell and had:

(I) Abel I. Smith III, born 1877; married Helen Case and had: Abel I Smith IV, born 1910, married Adele Bowman.

(II) Eliza

(III) Dorothy

- b. Job Smith - sold 200 acres of farmland on Pinhorne tract (poor farm) on March 15, 1820 to Westervelt who sold it to Job's brother, Abel I. Smith on April 28, 1820.





2. Daniel Smith Jr. received a lot in Secaucus from his father which he sold in 1815. Daniel married Rachel, and had Peter born 1771 - died May 30, 1780; buried in Secaucus Cemetery.

The other children of Abel I. Smith and Deborah Udale were:

- C. Job Smith who owned land in Bergen Township in 1765, and in his will dated 1793 left property at Bergen and at Queens County, L. I. He died 1794. He married in May 1763 Cornelia Van Giesen and had:

1. Cornelia Smith married 1786 John D. Smith her cousin and had Abel I. Smith.
2. Job Smith married Mary Earle and had:
  - a. Job born May 11, 1790.
  - b. Catrina, born Jan. 22, 1792.

- D. James Smith - died 1802, had:

1. James married Rachel Huyler Jan. 28, 1809.
2. Joseph
3. Phebe
4. Margaret

- E. Abel I. Smith Jr., died 1803, had:

1. Enoch
2. Hannah
3. Jane - died March 25, 1828.
4. Mary
5. Phebe

- F. Elizabeth Smith

- G. Sarah Smith, probably living and unmarried in 1742.

- H. Deborah Smith

- I. Mary Smith married Michael Smith (grandson of first Michael Smith of another Smith family from Barbadoes, B. W. I.)

\* \* \* \* \*





## The MICHAEL SMITH Family

(Not related to the Smith Family in the Harvey line)

Michael Smith, an Englishman, came to New Jersey while quite young from the Island of Barbadoes, B. W. I., with Captain John Berry, Major William Sandford, the Kingslands and a Mr. Baker, all of whom settled in English neighborhood and later around Hackensack and Se-caucus. Michael married Francina Berry (who had a twin brother Francis) daughter of John Berry. In 1682 Captain John Berry had a large plantation on the east side of the Hackensack River. Michael Smith was appointed in 1683 first high sheriff of Bergen County. On June 2, 1677, he was made a Lieutenant in Capt. Berry's foot company of colonial militia. He purchased from Samuel Edsall a large farm at English Neighborhood near Overpeck Creek fronting on the Hudson River. Michael's will was dated 1685 but he lived many years after that. After Michael's death, Francina married William Laurens whose children married hers. The children of Michael Smith and Francina Berry were:

1. Frances Smith (twin of John) born about 1685, baptized July, 1695, married Thomas Laurens from Long Island.
2. John Smith (twin of Frances) born about 1685, baptized 1695, married Nov. 1710 at Hackensack, Deborah Laurens of Long Island, sister of Thomas above.
3. Mary Smith - married Feb. 1, 1696, William Sandford, Jr. and had Willem, born Nov. 1696

John Smith (of the twins above) born about 1685 - will dated March 22, 1765, inherited the lands of his father Michael. Elected elder of Schraalenbergh Church in 1753. A yeoman of Hackensack. His will mentions a Catherine (probably his daughter-in-law). He and Deborah Laurens had:

1. Frances, born Dec. 14, 1712.
2. Michael, born April 18, 1714.
3. John, born Jan. 22, 1716. Probably moved to New York. Married at Hackensack Mar. 26, 1742, Catherine Lie of New York, and had: Deborah, born Oct. 17, 1742.

Michael Smith (son of John and Deborah) born 1714. Will 1784. Married Maria Smith (daughter of Abel Smith of the John Blue family. This brought the common first names of the other family into this Smith family) They had:





1. Abel Smith, born July 19, 1750, twin of John.
2. John Smith, born July 19, 1750, twin of Abel, married Nancy Demaree, and had Nancy Feb. 5, 1780.
3. Michael Smith, became lost.

Enoch Smith died June 12, 1803, was the son of one of the twins above, Abel or John. Enoch had a son Baker Smith (named after Mr. Baker who came from the West Indies to Jersey with Michael Smith).

Baker B. Smith (son of Enoch above) married Elizabeth Sickles of Bergen Town prior to 1803 and lived at New Durham, N. J. Baker died 1857. They had:

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Mary, born Sept. 17, 1803 | 5. Abram                  |
| 2. Enoch                     | 6. Baker B. Jr. born 1817 |
| 3. Eliza                     | 7. Rebecca                |
| 4. Phoebe                    | 8. Philip                 |

Baker B. Smith Jr. lived in New Durham on the west side of the Bergen Turnpike. They had a son Philip H. Smith, and two daughters.

\* \* \* \* \*

### The MORGAN SMITH Family

(No relation to the other Smith families or the Harveys)

Morgen Smith married Catje Tades and had:

- I. Jan Pieterse Smith
- II. Jacobus Smith
- III. Cornelius Smith, baptized Mar. 4, 1735.

Jan Pieterse Smith married Tryntie Klerck, and had:

1. Jacobus, born April 1, 1749.
2. Jannekei, born April 28, 1766.

Jacobus Smith (died Dec. 21, 1778) married Jannetje Bos and had:

- A. Catreina, born Feb. 7, 1759.
- B. Antje, born Nov. 13, 1760.
- C. Leya, born Nov. 11, 1762 - died Nov. 10, 1792.
- D. Cornelius, born Nov. 9, 1765 - died Feb. 1, 1835





Cornelius married (1) Sara Bush and had:

- a. Jacobus, born Feb. 2, 1793.
- b. Hillegont, born Sept. 20, 1794.
- c. Jannetje, born Oct. 20, 1796.

Cornelius married (2) Oct. 21, 1797, Margaret Shepherd and had:

- d. Maria, born Oct. 9, 1798.
- e. Sarah, born Nov. 11, 1799.
- f. Thomas, born May 26, 1812

\* \* \* \* \*

### SMITH

(Others of the name whose relationship is unknown)

Eliza Smith married (1) Asa Leonard, (2) May 30, 1807, Stephen Simmons.

Robert L. Smith bought property in Bergen in 1835.

John Smith died Feb. 7, 1843 in Bergen.

Gilbert C. Smith bought small lot in Bergen in 1850.

Beckman Smith married Elizabeth Sickles June 1, 1803, Barb. Neck.

Cortlandt Smith bought property in Bergen about 1855.

Benjamin Smith - died March 17, 1820 in Bergen.

John E. Smith married Altje Van Riper March 27, 1811.

Prudence Smith died Feb. 13, 1849 at Bergen.

Ellen Ann Smith married George De Mott Jan. 18, 1827.

Mary Smith married May 10, 1800 John Bedell.

Mary Smith married Sept. 5, 1816 John S. Winne.

Mary Smith married May 15, 1824 Garret Vreeland.

Abraham Smith had daughter Maria, born Dec. 1, 1782 in Schraalenbergh.

Nicholas Smith married Maria Persel (Purcell or Pearsall).

Tunis Smith and Elizabeth Peek had Rachel, born April 14, 1749.

Johannes Smith and Ann Wortendyke married about May 1748.

Richard Smith first settler of Naragansett County (R. I.) very early.

John E. Smith married March 27, 1811, Altje Van Riper, and had:

1. Ann D. Smith, born July 25, 1814.
2. Phebe H. Smith, born Sept. 19, 1816.

Samuel Smith and Ann Simonson had:

1. David, born Feb. 14, 1817 (Bergen Church record).
2. Charles, born May 14, 1819 (Bergen Church record).

Philip Smith and wife Margaretta Blanck lived on Pearl Street, N. Y. C. in 1686.

\* \* \* \* \*





## WILLIAMS

Elias Williams "of Old England" married June 12, 1731 Margaret van der Schueren, born in New York, daughter of Willem van der Schueren and Grietje Plettenburgh who were listed as members of the N. Y. C. Dutch Church in 1686. They both lived in Hackensack, New Jersey, and had:

1. John, born March 12, 1732.
2. Mary, born Oct. 27, 1734. She married (1) Teune Earle and had Margaret Earle born July 30, 1758. Teune died and Mary married (2) Nathaniel Earle, husband of her deceased sister, Polly, and had Jacob Earle born Oct. 3, 1768.
3. Elizabeth, born Feb. 13, 1737.
4. Polly, married Nathaniel Earle Feb. 10, 1757. She died and he married her sister, Mary.
5. Sarah
6. Theodore, married Miss Banta, June 22, 1767.
7. Thomas
8. William, probably had William Williams who married at Bergen Town Jan. 31, 1805, Margaret Eaton and had Enni (Anne) Williams baptized Feb. 5, 1797.

John Williams Sr. married (1) Rachel Van Emburgh (granddaughter of Dr. Johannes Van Emburgh) and had:

1. Margaret, born Oct. 16, 1768 - died young.
2. John Jr., born Oct. 27, 1771.

Rachel died and John Sr. married (2) her sister Lea Ann Van Emburgh and had:

3. Margaret, baptized Nov. 13, 1774.

John Williams Jr. "of Bergen Wood" married at Bergen Town July 26, 1795, Rebecca Smith, daughter of Enoch Smith, and great-great-granddaughter of John Smith (Blue). She died 1837. John Jr. was a resident of New Durham, N. J. He lost his life on the Hudson River about 1813. Their children were:

1. Lea Ann Williams married Henry Post (see POST).
2. Phoebe - married Job Smith.
3. Margaret - married William Berry.
4. John B. Williams III, born 1804 - died 1881, married Sarah Ann Saunier.
5. Ann - married Garret Van Giesen
6. Rebecca - married John Green.

\* \* \* \* \*





## The MATTHEW WILLIAMS Family

(Not related to Elias Williams family or to the Harvey Line)

Matthew Williams was born in Wales. In 1630 he sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, making the acquaintance while on shipboard of a Scotch girl whom he married. He settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut. His children were:

1. Amos, born 1645. He had David Williams who married Catrina Provoost in New Jersey. (These two were once witnesses to Jan Reyt and Aartie Bras)
2. Matthew, born 1647 - died young.
3. Matthew (II), born 1651.
4. Samuel, born 1653.

Amos, Matthew Jr., and Samuel came to Newark, N. J. about 1680. Amos was a grand juror of Essex County in 1700 and signed the Indian land purchase in 1701. Matthew Jr. was admitted as a planter by vote of the town council on Nov. 29, 1680, when he was 29 years old. He was listed as a yeoman. This was 14 years after the first settlement of Newark which was surrounded at that time by "a dense wilderness inhabited by Indians, deer, bears, wolves, panthers, turkeys and much small game."

Matthew Williams Jr. married Ruth who died July 1724 at the age of 67. Matthew died Nov. 12, 1732 at Orange, N. J. They lived on "Wigwam Brook" near Newark. Their children were:

1. Joanna, born 1680, married John Condit.
2. Jemima, born 1686, married Samuel Harrison.
3. Amos, born 1690, married Mary Nutman.
4. Matthew III, born 1695, a mason by trade.
5. Gershom, born 1698.
6. Thomas, born 1701 (first white child born in Orange, N. J.)
7. Rebecca, married Joseph Heddon.
8. Ruth, born 1708 - died 1724.

Amos Williams (above, son of Matthew Jr.) was born 1690. He married Mary Nutman, daughter of James Nutman from Edinburgh, Scotland. Amos was a cooper and surveyor. He died in 1754. Their children were:

1. Nathaniel, a cooper, who married Sarah Pierson in 1733. He sided with the British in the Revolution. He died of smallpox in New York in 1782. They had Zenos, Amos (who went to Nova Scotia), James, John, Uzal and Nathaniel Jr.





2. Benjamin, also a cooper, married Elizabeth Condit in 1740 and had Elizabeth. His wife died and he married Phebe Crane. Benjamin bought the Peter Schuyler farm "over the river from Newark in Barbadoes Neck above Kearney's place." He was also a Tory, and died Sept. 1826. His children were: Caleb, Enos, Josiah, Phebe, Benjamin Jr., Samuel, Amos, Alethea, Philip, James and Mary Elizabeth who married Joris Van Giesen (he was baptized Oct. 19, 1746 and lived near Secaucus)

\* \* \* \* \*

Other Williams mentioned whose relationship is unknown:

Caleb Williams who married Sarah Beach and had:

1. Caty, born June 10, 1788 - died young.
2. Caty (II), baptized spring of 1795.

Wouter Williamse of Aquackanonk (Paterson) married Duiver Janse van Vlarcom on Feb. 21, 1710.

\* \* \* \* \*





## EARLE

Rebecca Earle, the wife of Philip Smith, was the daughter of Edward Earle Jr., and Elsie Vreeland.

Edward Earle Jr. came to Bergen (Jersey City, N. J.) early in the spring of 1676 from Maryland. He was an Englishman, or of English descent. On the 24th of April 1676, he purchased Secaucus Island through Samuel Edsall and Peter Stoutenburgh, executors of the will of Nicholas Varlett (who died 1675 and was second husband of Anna Stuyvesant, sister of Governor Peter Stuyvesant). Varlett had purchased the island from the Indians.

The "island" is surrounded by rivers, creeks and swamps. The Indians called it Siskakes meaning Snake Hill. The Dutch called it Slangenbergh having the same meaning, and old-timers still refer to it as Snake Hill. Earle's deed states that the area of the island was about 2,000 acres. Three years later he sold one-half of the island to Judge William Pinhorne for £500 including one-half of all the stock and servants. A schedule attached to the deed enumerates a dwelling house containing two lower rooms with a lean-to and a loft above, five tobacco houses, an assortment of live stock, four negro men and five white servants.

Edward Earle Jr. married Feb. 13, 1688, Elsie Vreeland. He died Dec. 15, 1711, after which his wife moved to Hackensack where on June 24, 1716, she married a second time to Hendrick Meyer. The children of Edward Earle Jr. and Elsie Vreeland were:

1. Hannah, born 1685.
2. Edward III, born 1690.
3. A son, born 1692.
4. Marmaduke, born 1696.
5. John, born 1698.
6. A son, born 1703.
7. Rebecca, born 1704 married Philip Smith in 1736 (see SMITH)

\* \* \* \* \*





The founder of the Vreeland Family in America was Michael Jansen (son of Jan Van Broeckhuysen) who sailed from Holland Oct. 1, 1636 with his wife Fitje Hartman and their two children, in the "Rensselaerwyck". Among the passengers were also Simon Vanderbilt and Jacob Van Horn. Michael settled at what is now Greenbush, opposite Albany, as a boer-necht or farm servant. He soon realized the limited possibilities of this status and engaged in the fur trade in which "he made his fortune in two years". In 1646 he moved to Manhattan. He then bought a farm of several acres in Communipaw, N. J., on the bowerie of Jan Evertsen Bout for which he paid 8,000 gelders. In 1647, 1649 and 1650 he represented Pavonia in the "Council of Nine" established to restrain the tyranny of Stuyvesant. It was at his Pavonia farm that Van der Donck's "Vertoogh" protest against Governor Stuyvesant was written.

During the Indian war of 1655, the red men massacred everyone in the Pavonia colony except Jansen and his family because he had always befriended them. He left the Jersey frontier during the Indian troubles, and returned to Manhattan where he opened a tavern between the old church and the Gracht which was a canal running up the center of what is now Broad Street, the lot being on Pearl Street just south of Broad Street. He was made a burgher of Manhattan in 1657. When the Indian problem was settled he returned to his Pavonia farm which he rebuilt and restocked. Upon the incorporation of Bergen in 1661, he was appointed the first magistrate of the first court of justice in New Jersey. Jansen died in 1662. His wife Fitje survived him by 35 years, dying Sept. 21, 1697. The children of Michael Jansen were called Michaelsen in their early days, but later all assumed the surname Vreeland after the name Jansen gave to his farm in Pavonia. These are the antecedents of all the Vreelands from New Jersey.

Michael Jansen and Fitje Hartman had ten children, two of whom were born in Holland, and eight of whom reached maturity:

1. Claes - born in Holland, came to America and married April 14, 1657 Annetje Maria Gerbrants of Norden in Embderlant.
2. Elias - a carpenter, married Grietje Jacobs Van Winkle, Aug. 30, 1665.
3. Enoch Michael Vreeland - father of Elsie Vreeland who married Edward Earle Jr. on Feb. 13, 1688 (see EARLE).
4. Hartman - baptized Oct. 1, 1651, married Marietje Braecke, sister of the two below.
5. Johannes - baptized Oct. 1, 1656, married Claesje Braecke.
6. Cornelis - born June 3, 1660, married Metje Braecke.
7. A daughter.
8. A daughter.

\* \* \* \* \*





## PREYER

The Preyer family, both in England and America, are of Norman French origin. The English branch of the family has held lands since 1066 which were granted for services rendered to William the Conqueror. The Preyer arms were borne in France and England as early as the time of Richard I (Richard the Lionhearted 1189-1199), being at that time borne by Baron Pryoeur of the Duchy of Normandy.

Henry III of England augmented the armorial bearings of Sir Thomas Pryoeur for outstanding services to the crown during the crusades. Henry III, in his capacity as Duke of Normandie, also granted Sir Thomas Pryoeur three large manors in England. During the reign of Edward III (1312-1377), the Pryoeur arms were again augmented by the king. At this time, King Edward was leading his English army in the war in France and was anticipating the birth of a child. He requested Sir Thomas Pryoeur to guard Queen Philipa and bring him news of the royal birth. On June 15, 1330, at Woodstock, England, Sir Thomas witnessed the birth of Edward IV, the "Black Prince", and carried the news of a son and heir to the throne of England to Edward III in France. Edward thereupon appointed Sir Thomas guardian of the prince, with the responsibility of instructing him in the use of arms and the science of warfare. How well the knight acquitted his assignment is attested by the later history of the Black Prince Edward, hero of the renowned Battle of Crecy. For his loyal tutelage, Sir Thomas was rewarded with additional extensive lands.

The unbroken line of descent begins with Sir Thomas Pryoeur's descendant, Armond Pryoeur de Houghton, as follows:

- I. Armond Pryoeur de Houghton, born 1575, was an officer in the French Army under the Duc d'Anjou whose army cooperated with the English Army under the Earl of Leicester. Armond bore the original Pryoeur arms. His son was:
- II. Colonel Sir Thomas Pryoeur de Houghton, Knight Bannerette, born 1610. His son was:
- III. Thomas Pryoeur Jr., born in Normandie, France, in 1635 and died in Holland in 1682. He married Marguerite de Valteau. Because he was a Huegenot he was compelled to exile to Holland. He came to America with his family and settled in Bergen (Jersey City, N. J.) where he was a landowner in 1674. He returned to Holland later and died there in 1682. The children of Thomas Pryoeur and Marguerite de Valteau remained in America; they were:
  1. Andrew Pryoeur, born in Holland 1669 - died in America Nov. 16, 1698.





2. John Pryoeur, baptized in Bergen, March 27, 1674 - died in infancy.

3. Jacob Pryoeur, baptized in Bergen, Jan. 17, 1676 - died Jan. 30, 1705.

Andrew Preyer (changed spelling from Pryoeur) was born in Holland in 1669 and died in Bergen, N. J. on Nov. 16, 1698; married in 1689 Johanna Steinmetz, daughter of Casparus Steinmetz. Andrew lived in N. Y. C., Westchester County and Bergen. In his will he left large holdings of land in New York and New Jersey.

Casparus Steinmetz, father of Johanna Steinmetz Preyer, was one of the earlist settlers in New Amsterdam where he kept a tavern for the accommodation of the fur traders who dwelt around the fort. He later maintained a residence and tavern known as Barends Manor at Ahasimus on the bank of the Noort River (also known as the North, Groote, Manhattan, Montaigne, Mauritius, or Hudson River) in what was then charted as Nova Caesarea (now New Jersey) on the opposite shore from the village of New Amsterdam (now New York City). During the Indian War of 1655, he retired to the protection of Fort Amsterdam where he was again licensed to "tap beer and wine for the accommodation of the Burghery and Strangers". He is again mentioned in 1655 as among those citizens who contributed to a fund for building a wall across the island (on the present line of Wall Street) to hold back the Indians. At the end of hostilities he returned to Jersey where, in September 1657, he was made Lieutenant of the Bergen Militia, and in 1673 was advanced to Captain. He was Deputy from Bergen in the Council of New Orange in 1674 (after the Dutch had recaptured New York), and a Representative from Bergen in the First and Second Assemblies of New Jersey. He was a member of the Protestant Dutch Reformed Church. In 1674, he is listed as a property owner on State Street, between Whitehall and Broad Streets in N. Y. C. Steinmetz purchased from Governor Philip Cateret on May 12, 1668, two tracts of land and meadow near the town of Bergen. He died in 1702. Descendants bearing his name were quite numerous in earlier times, but the name, which originally meant brick mason, is rarely encountered.

The children of Andrew Preyer and Johanna Steinmetz were:

I. Jacob Preyer, born 1690; married in New York and had:

1. Johanna, born March 12, 1712, in N. Y. C.
2. John, born March 5, 1714, in N. Y. C.
3. Samuel, born Dec. 15, 1717, in N. Y. C.

II. Casparus Preyer, born 1691 - died 1755; married Sarah Andressen.

III. Seyltie Preyer, baptized Feb. 24, 1694; married March 25, 1715 to Arie Van Wagoner.





IV. John Preyer, baptized May 18, 1696 - died young.

V. Janeke Preyer, born Feb. 24, 1699; married in 1722 to Peter Mereslesen (Marselis) and had:

1. Peter, born April 11, 1723.
2. Andreas, born Feb. 4, 1725.
3. Antje, born Nov. 4, 1735.
4. Johanna, born Jan. 27, 1737.

Casparus Preyer, born 1691 - died Feb. 26, 1755; married April 3, 1714, to Sarah Andressen who died Aug. 25, 1744. Casparus, by will dated Nov. 22, 1753, left all his lands to his wife for life, and then in fee to his son Nicholas. The children of Sarah Andressen and Casparus Preyer were:

I. Anna, baptized 1715 - died in infancy.

II. Printj (1), born Nov. 16, 1716 in N. Y. C. and died in infancy.

III. Printj (2), born Oct. 22, 1717 - died June 22, 1763; married Oct. 27, 1723, to Peter Stuyvesant (great-grandson of the Governor - see STUYVESANT), and had:

1. Casparus, born March 1, 1736; had a daughter:

A. Sarah - died Feb. 26, 1774.

2. Jenneke Stuyvesant, born Nov. 28, 1737; married Hen-drick Sickles (see SICKLES) and had May 1, 1770, Raegel Sickles who married Adrian Post (see POST), the son of Egbert Post and Sarah Stuyvesant (Jenneke's sister).

3. Peter, born Oct. 17, 1739.

4. Sarah, born Nov. 1, 1741; married Egbert Post and had Adrian Post who married his cousin, Raegel Sickles, daughter of Sarah's sister, Jenneke.

5. Catherine, born April 15, 1744.

6. Johannes, born Jan. 2, 1746.

IV. John Preyer, born June 26, 1722; married June 14, 1745 Gertrude Sickles and had:

1. Gertrude, born July 11, 1748.
2. Henry, born April 30, 1751.

V. Casparus Jr., born 1724 - died Aug. 30, 1781; married Maria Van Ryker and lived in N. Y. C.





VI. Nicholas Preyer, born June 1726; married Hester Banta in 1726, and had:

1. Casparus, born Jan. 8, 1762; married Antje van Wagoner daughter of Garret van Wagoner, and had:

A. Nicholas Jr., born Jan. 17, 1798.

2. Jacob, born Sept. 13, 1767.

VII. Abram Preyer, born Sept. 23, 1729; married Dec. 18, 1746 Maritje Sickles and had:

1. Aaron, baptized Sept. 28, 1747.

2. Sarah, born July 9, 1751.

VIII. Seyltje, born Sept. 20, 1731 - died young.

IX. Jacob, born 1733 - died young.

The Preyers are related through the marriage of Adrian Post (son of Egbert Post) to Raegel Sickles, daughter of Jenneke Stuyvesant, daughter of Printje Preyer, daughter of Casparus Preyer. (For continuation of descendency of Jenneke Stuyvesant, see POST).

\* \* \* \* \*





## TOTTEN

The Tottens lived in the parishes of Drumcree and Portadown in the northern county of Armagh, Ireland. They were Episcopalians, and the list of Protestant householders of 1740 shows a John Totten. The Freeholders List of 1796 mentions Samuel and William Totten. Wills were made by a Joseph Totten in 1806, and by an Eliza Totten in 1838.

Mary and Thomas Totten were born in the latter 1700's and spent all of their lives in County Armagh. Upon the death of Thomas, Mary lived with her son Richard and later with her daughter Mary Jane. She lived to be very old. The children of Mary and Thomas Totten were:

- I. Thomas Jr.
- II. Richard
- III. Mary Jane
- IV. Sarah
- V. Drusilla
- VI. Rachel
- VII. Darcy
- VIII. Joseph, born Dec. 25, 1827; settled in Ontario Province, Canada, and there married Frances S. Whitson.
- IX. William, born April 13, 1818, settled in Ontario Province, Canada, and there married Grace Stokes.

(The first seven children above-mentioned remained in Ireland all their lives. For the descendants of the last two who emigrated to Canada, see Collateral Lines.)

Darcy Totten lived all his life in the Annach, near Portadown, where the family was engaged in the operation of linen mills. He married Sarah Lewis, and the couple lived to about the age of 86. They had the following children, all born in County Armagh:

- I. Sara Jane Totten, married George Robinson and remained in Ireland; they lived in Cranagill, Annaghmore, County Armagh. Sarah died in August, 1941.
- II. Alice Totten, a school teacher, remained in Annaghmore.
- III. Rachel Totten, remained in Ireland.
- IV. Joseph Totten, came to America and lived in New York City; he never married. He was a traveling salesman, and a jolly dapper Irishman with fastidious airs.
- V. William John Totten, came to America and lived in Riverdale New York City, where he married twice. By his first wife he had:



1. Anne Louise Totten, unmarried.
2. Sarah Jane Totten, married Joseph Berry and had a daughter and a son Joseph Jr.
3. Martha Totten, married William MacKenzie and had:
  - A. Warren MacKenzie.

By his second wife, Mary, William Jr. Totten had:

4. William J. Totten Jr., married Mamie Guy and had two sons:
  - A. William Totten.
  - B. Joseph Totten.
5. Darcy Totten, unmarried.
6. Leonard Totten, a broker on the N. Y. Curb Exchange, lived in Yonkers, N. Y., and married May Connors. They had Leonard Jr., another son, and a daughter.
7. Thomas Totten, married Miss Finger and had several children.
8. Mary Cecilia Totten, married William Arras and had three children.

VI. Eliza Totten, came to America and lived in Riverdale, N. Y. C., where she married twice. By her first marriage to James Dalzell she had:

1. Sarah Dalzell, married Charles Smart and had:
  - A. Sarah Smart.
2. James Dalzell, married three times and had many children.
3. Samuel Dalzell, married and had one child.
4. May Dalzell, unmarried.

By her second marriage to Mr. Kiernan, Eliza had:

5. Herbert Kiernan, unmarried.

VII. Charles Nickerson Totten, born May 2, 1859, in Armagh. He went to work in Glasgow, Scotland, where he met and





married Jane (Jennie) Hobson Babbington on July 10, 1878. Jane was born Feb. 22, 1859, in Ireland and moved to Glasgow, Scotland, when very young. Charles, a gardner by trade, came to America to join his brother in 1881. Later he sent for his wife and first daughter who came from Scotland to join him. He lived in Quincy, Massachusetts, and owned several summer cottages on Martha's Vineyard island. "Uncle Charlie" lived to be 83, and died Dec. 20, 1942; his wife Jane died Jan. 28, 1902. Their children lived in the Boston area and were:

1. Agnes Totten, born April 12, 1879, in Glasgow and came to America with her mother; she married June 30, 1902, George Hobart and had:
  - A. Harold Babbington Hobart, born March 19, 1905; married Oct. 28, 1933, Leana Evans and moved to California.
2. Dr. Samuel Emberson Totten, born Feb. 2, 1883; a dentist unmarried.
3. Jennie May Totten, born May 18, 1887; married in 1909 to Charles H. Dudley and had:
  - A. Gilbert H. Dudley, born April 4, 1910; married Dec. 1939 to Muriel Shultz.
4. William Joseph Totten, a dentist, born June 28, 1888; married in 1919 to Elna Williamson and had:
  - A. Virginia Totten, born May 17, 1920; married Mr. Greminger.
5. Joseph Lewis Totten, born Jan. 13, 1893; married May 4, 1918 to Edna Ruth Jameson.
6. Gladys Miriam Totten, born Nov. 28, 1899; married June 23, 1939 to William Ziegler.
7. Charles B. Totten, dentist, born April 23, 1884 - died in 1926; married and had:
  - A. Frederick Hobson Totten, born May 12, 1907.
  - B. Charles W. Totten, born May 1, 1920.
8. Washington C. Totten, born Feb. 22, 1886; died Jan. 28, 1916.

VIII. Thomas Totten, came to America and married first Sarah Ann Hollis, and secondly Mona Sherman.





Thomas Totten, the son of Sarah Lewis and Darcy Totten, was born in 1845 in County Armagh, Ireland. At about the age of 14 he came to the United States with two brothers, Joseph and William, and his sister Eliza, where they joined other members of the family in Riverdale, upper N. Y. C. Thomas was a kind, sincere man but reserved and serious. He married first Sarah Ann Hollis on Aug. 21, 1872, at Yonkers, N. Y., and had four children. Upon the death of Sarah, he married secondly Mona Sherman on July 15, 1882, and had three more children. Mona and her newborn son died May 3, 1892. Thomas died Oct. 21, 1901. By his first wife, Sarah Ann Hollis, Thomas had:

I. William John Totten, born March 15, 1873; lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., and owned a display sign company. He married Hannah Hogan. He died in 1954 and she in 1955. Their children were:

1. William J. Totten Jr., married Estelle Shields and had no children.

2. Susan Mildred Totten, married Lansing Swain of Nantucket whose father was a sea captain, and had:

A. Gloria Swain, married Walter Betts, and had two children.

3. Sarah Jane (changed name to Shirley) Totten, married (1) Robert Hoskins whom she divorced in 1952. Sarah Jane married (2) Harry Klein. By Hoskins she had:

A. Muriel Hoskins, married Duane Hallett of Florida and had:

a. Sandra, born 1949

b. Child, born June 1952.

II. Anne Elizabeth Totten, born Sept. 29, 1876, married James Watts Wakeham from Leesburg, Va., son of Ernest Wakeham of England. James worked for the General Electric Company for 50 years. They lived in N. Y. C. and Englewood, N. J., and had twin daughters who died in infancy:

1. Violet Wakeham

2. Virginia Wakeham.

III. Drusilla Totten, born Sept. 29, 1878 - died Aug. 16, 1942; married Thomas James May, a Canadian, who was a dairy broker in N. Y. C. and St. Louis, Mo. Their children were:

1. Halton Thomas May, born June 5, 1900; married first Bobbie Hartman of Texas who had no children. He married secondly Margaret Fleming and had: Halton T.





May Jr. He married thirdly, Virginia Schmiedus and had Thomas and a daughter.

2. Walter Edmund, born Jan. 15, 1907 - died Aug. 11, 1922, by drowning while swimming at Peach Lake, N. Y.

IV. Sara Jane Totten, born Jan. 6, 1880; married Frederick David Breithack, born July 23, 1880, son of Henrietta and Rudolph Breithack from Germany. Frederick was a real estate broker and city official in Yonkers, N. Y. Their children were:

1. Frederick D. Breithack Jr., born Sept. 9, 1911; unmarried.
2. Ruth Henrietta Breithack, born Jan. 22, 1909; married August Van Gerow and had:

- A. Ruth Jane Van Gerow, born April 19, 1935.
- B. Audrey Van Gerow, born Sept. 18, 1937.

By his second wife, Mona Sherman, Thomas Totten had:

V. Joseph Totten, born April 15, 1882. He lived in Larchmont, N. Y., and was a talented amateur artist. He married Annette Hudson and had:

1. Sherman Totten, born 1911; married twice and had one daughter by each wife:

- A. Constance Totten.
- B. Tobe Totten.

2. Harriet Totten, married July 1950 Harold Johnson of Connecticut.

VI. Roberta Lewis Totten, born Sept. 19, 1885; married Amos Woodruff. She resided all her life in N. Y. C.

VII. Isabella Totten, born 1887 - died May 23, 1889 at the age of 2.

VIII. Isabella Hoffman Totten, born July 8, 1889.

IX. A son, born and died May 3, 1892 (as a result of which birth the mother, Mona Sherman Totten, died).

Isabella Hoffman Totten (called Belle), daughter of Thomas Totten and Mona Sherman, was born July 8, 1889, off Spuytendivil Parkway in Hudson Park, N. Y. C., N. Y. She and her parents, her six brothers and sisters, and a maid comprised the household. Her mother died when Isabella was two; her father died when she was





twelve - the brothers and sisters continuing to maintain the home under the supervision of 16 year old Anne. In 1911 at the age of 22, accompanied by the mother and sister of her brother-in-law, T. J. May, she made a trip to England to witness the coronation of King George V. On July 4, 1913, she married Lester Malcolm Harvey Sr. They had Lester M. Harvey Jr., born April 8, 1914, who lived in N. Y. C. and Ridgewood, N. J. In 1946 he moved to Skaneateles, N. Y., where he resides with his family. He is president of L. M. Harvey and Company in Syracuse, N. Y. He married Katherine Wolcott Sherman of Ridgewood, N. J., May 25, 1941, and had:

1. Thomas Wolcott Harvey, born July 31, 1942, Ridgewood, N. J.
2. James Sherman Harvey, born Aug. 26, 1944, Ridgewood, N. J.
3. Peter Stuyvesant Harvey, born Sept. 28, 1946, Skaneateles, N. Y.
4. Philip Stone Harvey, born Oct. 30, 1952, Skaneateles, N. Y.
5. Andrew Preyer Harvey, born July 14, 1954, Skaneateles, N. Y.

\* \* \* \* \*





## The TOTTENS of Canada (Collateral)

Mary and Thomas Totten lived and died in County Armagh, Ireland. They were Episcopalians. Upon the death of Thomas, Mary lived with her son, Richard, and later with her daughter, Mary Jane. She lived to be very old, dying several years after 1827. The children of Mary and Joseph Totten were:

- I. Darcy Totten, who married Sarah Lewis and remained in Ireland. He is the great grandfather of L. M. Harvey Jr.
- II. Thomas Totten. Remained in Ireland.
- III. Richard Totten.       "       "       "
- IV. Mary Jane Totten.     "       "       "
- V. Sarah Totten.         "       "       "
- VI. Drusilla Totten.     "       "       "
- VII. Rachael Totten.     "       "       "
- VIII. Joseph Totten. Settled in Ontario, Canada, born Dec. 25, 1827; married Frances S. Whitson.
- X. William Totten. Settled in Ontario, Canada, born April 13, 1818; married Grace Stokes.

The two brothers, Joseph and William, settled in Ontario, Canada, on the southernmost peninsula between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, in the town of Windsor, across the river from Detroit, Michigan.

Either Mary Jane, Drusilla or Rachael (above) married a Mr. Johnston whose two sons came to New York and were Presbyterian ministers.

(All the following towns referred to are in Ontario, Canada)

William Totten, Sr., born in Ireland, April 13, 1818, the son of Mary and Thomas Totten; died in November 1865. He married in July 1846 to Grace Stokes of Amherstburg, Ontario, who was born Nov. 6 1826 in London, England, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Stokes who came to Canada in 1833 and settled in Maidstone, Essex County, Ontario in 1852. Grace and William Totten bought a cleared farm and homestead in Woodslee in 1852 and had the following children:

1. Mary Totten, born Sept. 10, 1848, married John Wilcox and had:



- A. Mary Totten Wilcox.
  - B. Lucinda (Synda) Wilcox married James Pembleton and had:
    - a. Jean Pembleton.
    - b. Dorothy Penbleton.
    - c. Jack Pembleton.
  - C. Edith Wilcox married Thomas Plant and had no issue.
  - D. Ella Wilcox married Dr. Millen and had:
    - a. Mary Millen, married.
    - b. Helen Millen, married.
    - c. Dr. Donald Millen, married.
  - E. Oliver Wilcox married Rachel. He was a member of Parliament.
2. John Totten, born May 17, 1847 - died March 8, 1848.
  3. Elizabeth Totten, born 1850 - died 1868 at age 18. Unmarried.
  4. Rachael Totten, born Aug. 1852; married Frederick Robinson of Essex. Had no children.
  5. Sarah Jane Totten, born Jan. 30, 1857; married John Wilson of Maidstone and had children:
    - A. Clifford Wilson who married, lived in Essex and had one daughter and two grandchildren who married.
    - B. William Wilson, married and remained on farm.
    - C. Carrie L. Wilson, married Roger Maynard and moved over to Detroit, Michigan. Had no children.
  6. Thomas Totten, born Feb. 19, 1859; married Harriet (Hattie) Cohoe and lived at Woodslee Farm where they had:
    - A. Kenneth Totten.
    - B. Thomas Totten, Jr.
    - C. Donald Totten.
  7. Drusilla Totten, born Aug. 1, 1854; married Robert Kerr of Woodslee and moved to Seattle, Washington. They had:
    - A. Reginald Kerr.
    - B. Grace Kerr.





- C. Pearl Kerr
- D. Robert Kerr
- E. John Kerr
- F. George Kerr
- G. Fannie Kerr
- H. Ernest Kerr
- I. Beulah Kerr

8. William Totten, born May 26, 1861; married Dec. 20, 1893 to Sarah Jane Ellis of Maidstone and had:

- A. Clarence J. Totten, born 1894.
- B. William Ellis Totten, born 1896.
- C. Samuel E. Totten, born 1898.
- D. Sarah Gertrude Totten, born Sept. 29, 1901.
- E. Edith Grace Totten, born 1902.
- F. Emma Florence Totten, born 1903.
- G. Earl Stokes Totten, born Nov. 17, 1905.
- H. John Arthur Totten, born Sept. 1908.

9. Eliza Grace Totten, born Dec. 1863; married Oliver Plant of Woodslee and had children:

- A. Ella Plant
- B. Walter J. Plant
- C. Stanley Plant
- D. Ernest Plant
- E. William Plant

10. Joseph Jefferey Totten, born March 6, 1866, four months after the death of his father; married Oct. 25, 1893 Katherine Taylor, daughter of Robert Taylor, and lived on a farm near Essex. Both Joseph and Katherine were born in Woodslee. Their children were:

- A. Russell Totten, born Nov. 17, 1894; married Mar. 29, 1924 to Greta Stephenson and had:

- a. Barbara Jean Totten, born Aug. 6, 1925.
- b. Joseph James Totten, born Oct. 9, 1927.
- c. Catherine Joyce Totten, born Dec. 5, 1935.

- B. Florence Grace Totten, born Dec. 4, 1896; married April 7, 1920 to Clarence Pfaff of Detroit, Mich. and had:

- a. Robert Floyd Pfaff, born April 17, 1921.
- b. William George Pfaff, born Dec. 8, 1926.





C. Frederick Totten, born Oct. 1, 1900; married April 21, 1931 to Dorothy Yeazel and had:

- a. Carol Ann Totten, born Dec. 24, 1933.
- b. Mary Margaret Totten, born Nov. 7, 1935.
- c. Paul Jefferey Totten, born May 1, 1943.

D. Joseph Ralph Totten, born Dec. 7, 1909; married Aug. 3, 1940 to Marion Mason.

Joseph Totten, Sr., son of Mary and Thomas Totten, was born in Cranagill, County Armagh, Ireland, on Dec. 25, 1827, and died at Maidstone, Ontario, Canada, on Jan. 5, 1891. He married at Maidstone on Jan. 17, 1854, Frances Stephenson Whitson who was born Dec. 18, 1830; the daughter of Alexander Whitson and Mary Pattison. Frances died Feb. 3, 1902, at Windsor. Their children were:

1. Thomas Totten, born April 24, 1855 at Amherstburg, died April 14, 1919 at Windsor; married Nov. 7, 1888 at Kingsville to Serphronia Beacon and had children:

A. Gordon Pattison Totten, born April 23, 1890; married June 28, 1911 to Lillie Thompson, who was born June 25, 1890, and had one daughter:

- a. Lila Winifred Totten, born Feb. 1, 1930.

2. Alexander Totten, born Nov. 11, 1858 at Amherstburg and died April 15, 1922 at Windsor.
3. William Totten, born May 3, 1858 at Amherstburg and died Dec. 26, 1939 at Windsor; married Nov. 11, 1891 at Maidstone to Susan Burk.
4. Mary Totten, born Dec. 11, 1859 at Maidstone; died there Dec. 31, 1863.
5. Elizabeth Totten, born April 24, 1861 at Maidstone; died June 21, 1912 at Windsor; married Aug. 29, 1893 Theodore Ouilette at Windsor.
6. Eliza (Ida) Totten, born Feb. 11, 1863 at Maidstone; died Dec. 9, 1938 at Windsor.
7. Frances (Fannie) Totten, born May 2, 1864 at Maidstone. Lived at 507 Gladstone Avenue, Windsor, and owned millinery shop with Eliza (Ida).



8. Joseph Totten, born June 6, 1865 at Maidstone; died July 29, 1930 in Alberta; married June 6, 1894 Mary Kerr at Chatham.
9. George Totten, Born April 17, 1867 at Maidstone; died June 21, 1931 in Alberta.
10. Susan Bennett Totten, born Aug. 12, 1869 at Maidstone; died April 19, 1933; married July 28, 1903 Donald Arthur McKenzie at Windsor. Their children were:
  - A. Mabel Estella McKenzie, born Aug. 29, 1905; married Aug. 30, 1932 Arthur Parr, and had children:
    - a. Joan Susanne Parr, born Sept. 25, 1935.
    - b. Judith Anne Parr, born Feb. 15, 1938.
    - c. William John Parr, born Dec. 1, 1940.
    - d. Jean Elizabeth Parr, born May 2, 1942.
    - e. James Ross Parr, born Sept. 16, 1943.
  - B. Alexander Donald McKenzie, born Oct. 16, 1907; married July 1934 Ethel Clayton, and had children:
    - a. Donald James McKenzie, born Feb. 27, 1938.
    - b. Janet Elizabeth McKenzie, born Feb. 29, 1944.
  - C. Edna Mildred McKenzie, born June 30, 1909. Unmarried.
11. James Richard Totten, born Feb. 16, 1871; died June 16, 1915; married at Windsor on Sept. 19, 1906 to Gertrude Eliza Paddon who was born Dec. 1, 1877. Their children were:
  - A. Grace Eileen Totten, born Mar. 6, 1908 at Windsor; married Clinton Henry Hilliker and lived at 53 Nelson Ave., Montreal West, Quebec. Their children were:
    - a. Ruth Hilliker, born Mar. 24, 1939.
    - b. Wayne Charles Hilliker, born Dec. 31, 1941.
  - B. Audrey Frances Totten, born Feb. 1, 1913 at Windsor; married July 15, 1937 Robert McCoy born in England. Their children were:
    - a. Margaret Patricia McCoy, born Dec. 22, 1940.
    - b. Robert James William McCoy, born July 10, 1942 at Windsor.
    - c. Audrey Maureen McCoy, born Oct. 29, 1943 at Windsor.
12. Sarah Matilda Totten, born Jan. 23, 1873 at Maidstone; died March 30, 1936 at Windsor. Married Jan. 6, 1895 at Kings-





ville, Ontario to Everton Irwin. Their children were:

- A. Ethel Mildred Irwin, born Oct. 9, 1895; married Clarence Penrose at Windsor and had children:
  - a. Clarence Penrose married Dorothy \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. Lloyd Penrose.
- B. Percy Alexander Irwin, born Oct. 15, 1901. Married at Kingsville to Helen Rae of Scotland.
- C. Hazel Susan Irwin, born July 3, 1904; married Morris Craft at Kingsville.
- D. Beulah Ruby Irwin, born May 20, 1908; married Garnet Dewhirst at Kingsville and had issue:
  - a. Margaret Dewhirst.
  - b. William Dewhirst.

\* \* \* \* \*





In the midst of the Irish Sea lies the ancient Isle of Man, 30 miles long and 12 miles wide, cloaked in ruddy heather and golden gorse. From its highest point, 200-foot "Snaefell", one may look across the sea to Ireland, Scotland, England or Wales. Its odd emblem is three spur-booted bent legs emanating from the center of a red circle, with the motto "whichever way you cast me I shall land on my feet". The tiny island is noted for its unique rumpless chickens and tailless cats, said to have first been cast off a galleon of the Spanish Armada.

The name "Man" derives from "Mona", the name given to the isle by early Roman sea traders. Antiquated castles stand as monuments to its changing rule through the centuries under Irish, Scandinavian, Scottish and English kings. When it passed to Edward I of England, he and his successors presented it to various court favorites until it came into possession of the great Lancashire house of Stanley in 1405 who ruled in Man until 1736, when the title was inherited by the house of Athol. Twenty-nine years later the sovereign rights were purchased by the British Crown to stop the piracy and smuggling for which Man had become a center. The Dukes of Athol retained their manorial rights until 1829 when these, too, were sold to the crown and the King of England became the Lord of Man. Throughout its venerable history, the island has retained its own local governing body, the Tynwald Court, being the oldest continuous parliament in the world and dating back to early Celtic times. The King's interests are now directed by a Lieutenant Governor.

Mona Castle in the town of Douglas was the governing seat of the Dukes of Athol and still bears their arms above its entrance. It is a massive stone edifice of quaint architecture overlooking the bay, with its manorial lands rising behind it. The castle was built about 1800 to replace a less imposing family seat, but is now operated as a hotel for vacationists from the British Isles.

William Henry Cottier Sr. was born about 1780 in the Isle of Man, as were probably his parents before him; it is thought that his family first came from Wales. He died about 1845. He was overseer of Mona Castle in the employ of the Duke of Athol. William and his wife, Mary Ann, were married around 1810 and had two children.

I. William Henry Cottier Jr., born about 1813.

II. Mary Louise Cottier, born in 1814 - died March 27, 1884.

Robert Sherman was born in Scotland in 1817, and became an orphan at about the age of 12. Sherman was the name of his own parents, not a foster name. At this time, he was bound out to the Duke of Athol, which means that, according to the practise of those times, a contract





was made that in return for his fare from Scotland to Man and for his keep and education he was obliged to work for the Duke until he reached manhood. Robert had no known brothers or sisters. He lived in the house of William Cottier Sr., whose duty it was to teach him his trade, and grew up with William Sr.'s children. Robert was a gardener on the estate. All three children were afforded the advantage of receiving their education in the castle with the children of the Duke.

William H. Cottier Jr. became a teacher, and about 1840 sailed for America. From the day he left, he was never heard of again.

Mary Louise Cottier and Robert Sherman had become engaged, and grieved by no word from her brother in over two years, Mary Louise asked her father's permission to sail for America in search of William Jr. Her father agreed, provided she first marry Robert Sherman and be accompanied by him. The couple were married in 1842 and that same year arrived in America, going directly from Castle Garden to Riverdale, N. Y. C., where many wealthy New York families had their residences just above Manhattan. There at the age of 25, Robert started as a gardener on the Livingston estate. Mary Louise spent a considerable amount of time and money in a fruitless search for her brother. In time, Robert became a contractor and built Riverdale Avenue, Moshulu Parkway, and several other highways. His initiative and good education enabled him to accumulate a comfortable sum of money and property which was subsequently divided among his several grandchildren to whom Robert and Mary were affectinately known as "Granny and Dadda". Mary Louise Cottier (Sherman) died March 27, 1884, aged 70. Robert Sherman died May 12, 1884, aged 67. Two of their children died in infancy but two daughters; born in Riverdale, reached maturity.

- I. Mary Louise Sherman, born 1855 - died July 19, 1898; married Samuel David Caddick Jr., born Dec. 25, 1854 in Augusta, Maine, the son of Samuel D. Caddick of England and Mary Coleman of Wales. (for their descendants, see Collateral Line)
- II. Mona Sherman, born 1852 - died May 3, 1892 in childbirth; married July 15, 1882, Thomas Totten from Ireland. (For Mona's descendants see TOTTEN)

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MARY LOUISE SHERMAN  
(Collateral)

Mary Louise Sherman, daughter of Robert Sherman and Mary Louise Cottier, born 1855 - died July 19, 1898; married Samuel David Caddick, Jr., born Dec. 25, 1854 - died May 22, 1896.

Samuel D. Caddick Jr. was born in Augusta, Maine on Christmas Day. He was by profession a builder of industrial chimneys. He was the son of Samuel David Caddick Sr., and Mary Coleman. Samuel Sr. was born in Sheffield, England, in 1812 and died in 1904. He died of pneumonia at the age of 92. He was a master bricklayer and furnace builder. Samuel Sr.'s father, Richard Caddick, lived to be 101 years old. Mary Coleman was born in Wales in 1822 and died in 1904. She came to America in 1850.

The children of Mary Sherman and Samuel Caddick Jr. were:

- I. Mary (Minnie) Caddick, born 1878 - living, married Joseph H. Geraghty, born 1878 - died 1934. She was employed in the New York City Board of Health and lived in Seaford, L.I., N. Y.
- II. Elizabeth Forsythe Caddick, born 1880, married J. Winship Shaw.
- III. Robert Sherman Caddick, born 1882 - died May 10, 1898.
- IV. Samuel David Caddick III, born 1884, married Mabel Timms. He was a locomotive engineer on the N. Y. Central R. R. Their children were:
  1. Mabel Timms Caddick, born 1907 - died 1925; married Mr. Dolfinger in 1934.
  2. Mona Elizabeth Caddick, born 1905, married Harry Samuel Tuthill and had:
    - A. Harry S. Jr., born Oct. 22, 1929.
    - B. Robert Charles, born June 23, 1931.
- V. Mona Elizabeth Caddick, born 1886 - died 1888.
- VI. Frances Caddick, born 1890, married Arthur Wilson who worked for American Tel. & Tel. and lived in Mineola, L.I., N. Y. They had a son:
  1. Arthur Grosvenor Wilson, born March 1, 1931.





VII. Mona Sherman Caddick, born 1894 - died May 5, 1895 at the age of one year.

VIII. Chester Drusilla Caddick, born 1896, married Olga Fellows. He was with the Corn Exchange Bank and lived at 144-44 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L.I., N. Y. C. They had a daughter:

1. Angela, born in 1920.

\* \* \* \* \*





William  
founded  
m. Eliza

Henry An  
m. Susan

Henry An  
Susanna

Ant

Sam  
Ell

Sam  
Dor

Jarret B  
Margaret

Ralph B  
England

Henry B  
m. Mary

Jonathan  
m. Hannah

David B  
m. Abiga

W  
E

S  
M

Jo

John Coe, England  
1340-1415

John Coe Jr. 1375  
-1425. m. Eleanor

John Coe III  
1400-1450

Thomas Coe  
1430-1507

Thomas Golding

John Coe, 1460-  
1520. m. Joane Golding

John Coe Jr. 1495-1533  
m. Margaret

John Coe III, 1523-1553  
m. Dorothy

Henry Coe 1555-1631  
m. Mary

Robert Coe b.1596 m.  
Mary. To Boston 1634

Matthew Mitchell m.  
Susan Butterfield

Robert Coe Jr. b.1626  
m. Hannah Mitchell

Lieut. Joseph Hawley  
m. Catherine Birdsey

Capt. John Coe b.1658  
m. Mary Hawley b.1663

Benjamin Miller  
m. Mary Johnson

Ephraim Coe b.1698 m.  
Hannah C. Miller b.1704

Ephraim Coe Jr. b.1724  
m. Anne Canfield b.1728

Canfield Coe b. 1764 m.  
Anna Doolittle b. 1768

Chauncey H. Coe b.1795  
m. Hannah H. Wolcott

Edward B. Coe b.1822  
m. Emily E. K. Rosseter

Sir John Wolcott  
of Wales, XI Century

Jeran Wolcott m.  
Anna Mynde

Roger Wolcott m.  
Edith Downes

Sir Philip Wolcott m.  
Julia Herle

John Wolcott m.  
Alice Lloyd

Sir John Wolcott  
1382

Sir Thomas Wolcott

John Wolcott

John Wolcott Jr. m.  
Matilda Cornwell

Roger Wolcott m.  
Margaret Lloyd

William Wolcott

William Wolcott Jr.  
m. Elizabeth. Will 1500

Thomas Wolcott

Thomas Wolcott Jr.  
m. Alice. Will 1572

John Wolcott. Will 1623

Henry Wolcott sr. b.1578  
m. Elizabeth Saunders  
b.1584. To America 1628

Henry Wolcott Jr. b.1610  
m. Sarah Newbury

Samuel Wolcott sr. b.1656  
m. Judith Appleton b.1653

Samuel Wolcott Jr. b.1679  
m. Abigail Collins

Elisha Wolcott sr. b.1717  
m. Sarah Nott b.1727

Elisha Wolcott Jr. b.1755  
m. Mary Wells b.1756

Samuel Wolcott b.1775  
m. Hannah Butler 1779

Capt. Edward Rosseter b.1790  
m. Sarah Jane Gardiner b.1791

John Mynde

Sir William Downes

John Herle

David Lloyd

Sir Richard Cornwell

David Lloyd

Thomas Wells, Gov.  
Conn. 1658 and '65

John Wells

Capt. Robert Wells

Joseph Wells sr.

Joseph Wells Jr.

John Saunders  
m. Alice Cole

Thomas Newbury

Samuel Appleton Sr.  
Samuel Appleton Jr.

Henry Collins b.1606  
Nathaniel Collins

John Nott, grand-  
father of Gershom N.

Rodger Butler

Mr. Gardiner m. Miss Franklin  
(kin of Benjamin Franklin)







The Antecedents of  
KATHARINE SHERMAN HARVEY

William Sargeant b.ab. 1598  
founded Ipswich, Mass. 1633.  
m. Elizabeth Perkins.

Henry Ambrose sr. b.ab. 1613  
m. Susanna. Eng. to Mass. 1640

Henry Ambrose jr. b. 1649 m.  
Susanna Worcester

Anthony Colby m. Susanna

Samuel Colby sr. m.  
Elizabeth Sargeant

Samuel Colby jr. m.  
Dorothy Ambrose

Jarret Haddon b.ab. 1608 m.  
Margaret. Eng. to Mass. 1632

Ralph Blaisdell m. Elizabeth.  
England to Maine in 1637

Henry Blaisdell, b.ab. 1632  
m. Mary Haddon. Moved to Mass.

Jonathan Blaisdell, b. 1676  
m. Hannah Jameson, b.ab. 1678

David Blaisdell, b. 1711  
m. Abigail Colby

William Moody m. Sarah.  
England to Mass. 1634

Samuel Moody m.  
Mary Cutting

Joseph Pulsifer m. Mary

Richard North b.ab. 1590  
m. Ursula. England to  
Mass. Colony before 1640

Susanna North b.ab. 1623  
"The Witch of Salisbury"  
hanged in Salem in 1692  
m. George Martin.

James Jameson b.ab. 1620  
m. Sarah. Lived in Boston

Rather Martin, b. 1653  
m. John Jameson b. 1648

Adam Bartellot, a Norman  
under Wm. the Conqueror, 1066

John Bartellot XIV Century

Richard Bartellot of  
Sussex, England

Edmund Bartellot d. 1591

Richard Bartlett b.ab. 1585  
to Newbury, Mass. 1634

Richard Bartlett jr. b. 1621  
to America 1634, m. Abigail

John Webster (progenitor of  
Daniel and Noah Webster)

John Emery b. 1598. To Amer.  
1635, m. Mary Webster

Richard Bartlett III b. 1649  
m. Hannah Emery

Thomas Bartlett b. 1695  
m. Hannah Moody

Thomas Bartlett jr. b. 1734  
m. Dolly Blaisdell b. 1744

Tristram Bartlett b. 1768  
m. Hannah Pulsifer b. 1779

John Waller m.  
Margaret Thorolde

Roger Sherman  
1721-1793  
Signer Dec. Ind.

General William  
Tecumseh Sherman  
1820-1891  
Civil War Hero

James Schoolcraft  
Sherman, 1855-1913  
Vice-Pres. U.S.

Margaret and  
George Odding

Hannah Pratt m.  
William Spooner

John Smith of  
Dartmouth, Mass.

Thaddeus Waterman  
Hepzibeth Coffin

Capt. John Lytle

John Lytle Jr.

James Lytle b. 1805  
m. Essie Dunn,  
descendant of  
Sir Francis Drake

Thomas Sherman b.ab. 1440  
Norfolk, England

John Sherman (d. 1504)  
m. Agnes Fuller

Thomas Sherman b. 1490  
m. Jane Waller

Henry Sherman b. 1524  
m. Agnes Butter

Henry Sherman Jr. b. 1545  
m. Susan Lawrence

Samuel Sherman b. 1573  
m. Philippa Upcher

Philip Sherman b. 1610  
m. 1633 Sarah Odding  
England to America 1633

John Sherman b. 1644  
m. 1674 Sarah Spooner

Philip Sherman b. 1675  
m. Hannah Smith b. 1681

Ichabod Sherman b. 1708  
m. 1729 Mercy Ellis

Captain John Sherman  
m. 1787 Lydia Washburn

John Sherman Jr. b. 1771  
m. Avis Waterman

William Sherman b. 1797  
m. 1820 Maria Eggery

Henry M. Sherman b. 1834  
m. Susan Margaret Lytle

Harry L. Sherman b. 1857  
m. Ella F. Stone b. 1858

Leofrick the Mower, 1070

Richard Mower b. 1615 m.  
Alice. From England to  
Salem, Mass. in 1635

Capt. Thomas Marshall  
m. Rebecca

Samuel Mower b. 1642  
m. Joanna Marshall

Samuel Mower jr. b. 1689  
m. Elizabeth Sprague

Elizabeth Mower b. 1716  
m. Jonathan Lynde b. 1714

Matthew Gibbs m.  
Mary Bradish

Thomas Frost b. 1647  
m. Mary Gibbs

Thomas Frost b. 1679  
m. Jane Wright

John Carrad

Thomas Carrad b. 1561  
m. Christiane Frende

Edward Howe b. 1587  
m. Margaret Wells

John Moore m.  
Elizabeth Whale

Timothy Tilestone  
m. Sarah Bridgeman

Dr. Elijah Stone b. 1736  
m. Elizabeth Lynde b. 1741

Dr. Jonathan Stone b. 1783  
m. Elizabeth Upham b. 1795

Gustavus Stone b. 1821 m.  
Sarah Jane Bartlett b. 1820

Lytle Sherman b. 1890 m. Kathleen Nugent b. 1893

Philip atte Stone  
Essex, England 1302

Walter atte Stone  
b.ab. 1285

son (name unknown)

grandson (unknown)

William atte Stone  
b.ab. 1365

Walter atte Stone  
b.ab. 1390

John atte Stone  
b.ab. 1420-d. 1487

Simon Stone b.ab.  
1450 m. Elizabeth

David Stone b. 1480

Simon Stone b. 1507  
d. 1557 m. Agnes

David Stone b. 1546  
m. Elizabeth Hewit

Gregory Stone  
b. England 1592  
m. Margaret Carrad  
to Mass. in 1635

John Stone b. 1618  
to Mass. in 1635  
m. Anne Howe

Daniel Stone b. 1644  
m. Mary Moore b. 1641

John Stone b. 1684  
m. Anne Tilestone

Daniel Stone b. 1707  
m. Mary Frost b. 1713

Robert M. Nugent b. 1824  
Ireland to America 1842  
Civil War General, formed  
"Fighting 69th Regiment",  
m. Prudentia L. D. Foyle

Frederick P. Nugent b. 1857  
m. Millicent L. Coe b. 1863

Richard Hovey b. 1575 England

Daniel Hovey b. 1618 England  
m. Abigail Andrews To Mass.

John Hovey b. 1644  
m. Dorcas Ivory

Edward Wood m. Ruth

John Upham b. 1600  
m. Elizabeth Webb.  
England to Boston 1635

Phineas Upham b. 1635  
m. Ruth Wood b. 1636

Thomas Upham b. 1668 m.  
Elizabeth Hovey b. 1671

Abijah Upham b. 1698 m.  
Elizabeth Spring b. 1704

Abijah Upham jr. b. 1726  
m. Jenina Bailey, desc.  
of Thomas Bailey sr. to  
Mass. before 1625

Amos Upham b. 1753  
m. Lucy Hawitt

William Henry Harrison  
(kin of U.S. Presidents)  
grandfather of P. Foyle

William Moore Sr.  
(Isle of Man to  
Ireland ab. 1570)  
m. Miss Vauchope

William Moore Jr.  
m. Jane Wallace

Hugh Moore m.  
Jane Scott

John Moore m.  
Margaret Moody

Jane Moore m.  
Robert Nugent sr.

Robert M. Nugent b. 1824  
Ireland to America 1842  
Civil War General, formed  
"Fighting 69th Regiment",  
m. Prudentia L. D. Foyle

Frederick P. Nugent b. 1857  
m. Millicent L. Coe b. 1863

John Coe, England  
1340-1415

John Coe jr. 1375  
-1425, m. Eleanor

John Coe III  
1400-1450

Thomas Coe  
1430-1507

Thomas Golding

John Coe, 1460-  
1520, m. Joane Golding

John Coe jr. 1495-1533  
m. Margaret

John Coe III, 1523-1558  
m. Dorothy

Henry Coe 1555-1631  
m. Mary

Robert Coe b. 1596 m.  
Mary. To Boston 1634

Matthew Mitchell m.  
Susan Butterfield

Robert Coe jr. b. 1626  
m. Hannah Mitchell

Lieut. Joseph Hawley  
m. Catherine Birdsey

Capt. John Coe b. 1659  
m. Mary Hawley b. 1663

Benjamin Miller  
m. Mary Johnson

Ephraim Coe b. 1698 m.  
Hannah C. Miller b. 1704

Ephraim Coe jr. b. 1724  
m. Anne Canfield b. 1728

Canfield Coe b. 1764 m.  
Anna Doolittle b. 1758

Chauncey H. Coe b. 1795  
m. Hannah H. Wolcott

Edward B. Coe b. 1822  
m. Emily E. K. Rosseter

Sir John Wolcott  
of Wales, XI Century

Jeran Wolcott m.  
Anna Mynde

Roger Wolcott m.  
Edith Downes

Sir Philip Wolcott m.  
Julia Herle

John Wolcott m.  
Alice Lloyd

Sir John Wolcott  
1382

Sir Thomas Wolcott

John Wolcott

John Wolcott jr. m.  
Patilda Cornwell

Roger Wolcott m.  
Margaret Lloyd

William Wolcott

William Wolcott Jr.  
m. Elizabeth. Will 1500

Thomas Wolcott

Thomas Wolcott Jr.  
m. Alice. Will 1572

John Wolcott. Will 1623

Henry Wolcott sr. b. 1578  
m. Elizabeth Saunders  
b. 1584. To America 1628

Henry Wolcott jr. b. 1610  
m. Sarah Newbury

Samuel Wolcott sr. b. 1656  
m. Judith Appleton b. 1653

Samuel Wolcott jr. b. 1679  
m. Abigail Collins

Elisha Wolcott sr. b. 1717  
m. Sarah Nott b. 1727

Elisha Wolcott jr. b. 1755  
m. Mary Wells b. 1756

Samuel Wolcott b. 1775  
m. Hannah Butler 1779

Capt. Edward Rosseter b. 1790  
m. Sarah Jane Gardiner b. 1791

John Mynde

Sir William Downes

John Herle

David Lloyd

Sir Richard Cornwell

David Lloyd

Thomas Wells, Gov.  
Conn. 1658 and '65

John Wells

Capt. Robert Wells

Joseph Wells sr.

Joseph Wells jr.

John Saunders  
m. Alice Cole

Thomas Newbury

Samuel Appleton Sr.  
Samuel Appleton Jr.

Henry Collins b. 1606  
Pethaniel Collins

John Nott, grand-  
father of Gershom N.

Rodger Butler

Mr. Gardiner m. Miss Franklin  
(kin of Benjamin Franklin)

Edward H. Feltus III b. 1820 m. Millicent F. Sherman b. 1919

KATHARINE W. SHERMAN b. 1911 m. Lester W. Harvey Jr. b. 1914

Edward S. Feltus b. 1948

Thomas W. Harvey b. 1942

James S. Harvey b. 1944

Peter S. Harvey b. 1946

Philip S. Harvey b. 1952

Andrew P. Harvey b. 1954







The origin of the Sherman Family is lost in the antiquity of England, but this ancient Anglo-Saxon name is found in Great Britain long before the Norman Conquest, and was originally an occupational name designating a man who sheared sheep. It was frequently spelled Shearman in the Sherman family down through the ages, even as late as the time of Philip Sherman who came to America in 1633 and whose name occasionally appeared in documents as Shearman. The numerous old Sherman families found throughout the United States today are all descended from seven kinsmen of the name who settled in various parts of New England between 1632 and 1638, and who were all the great-great-grandsons of one "Thomas Sherman, Gentleman, of Yaxley, Suffolk County, England, lawyer, high sheriff, and lord of several manors" who was born about 1490.

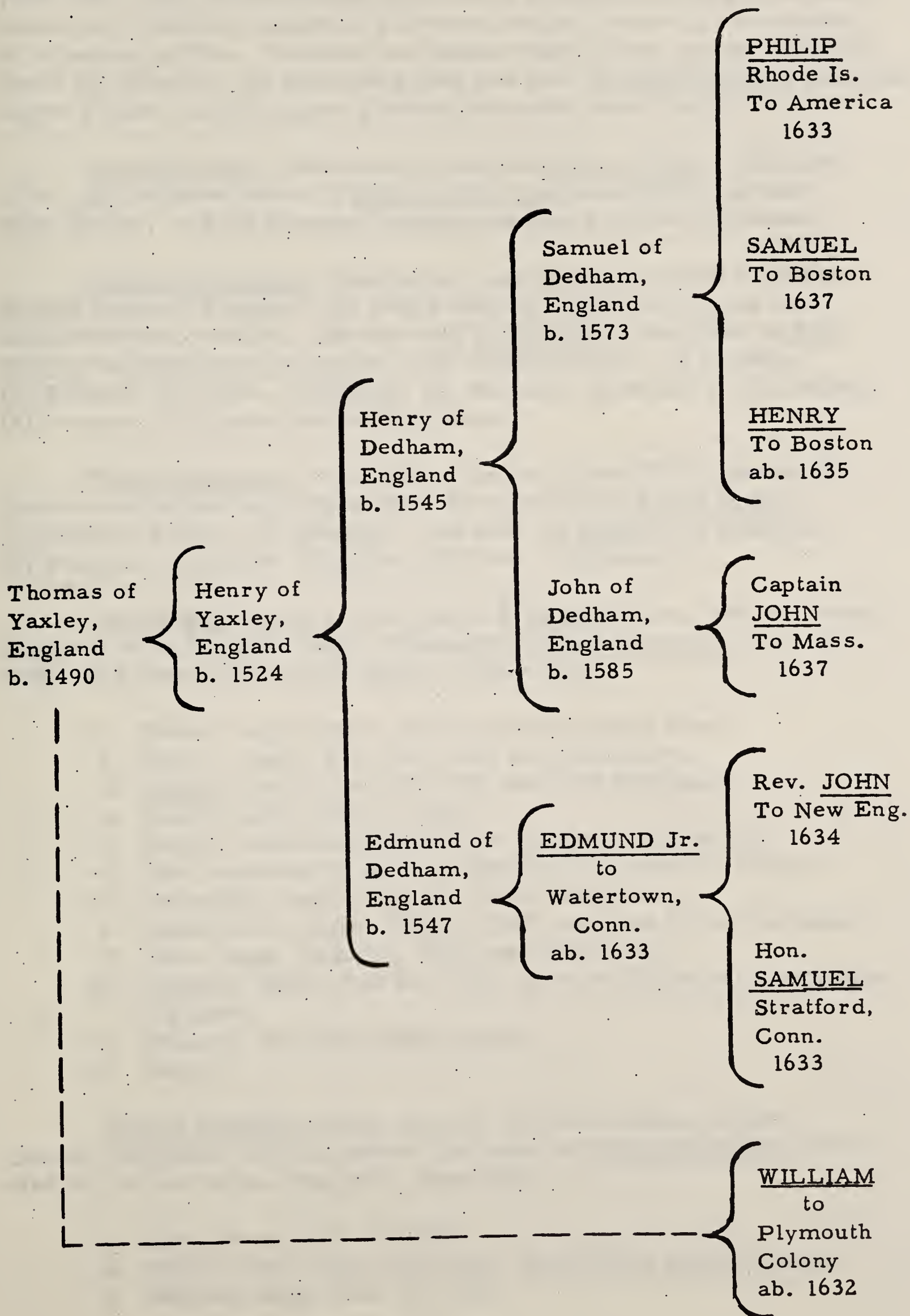
After the 17th Century a few other Shermans came to these shores, as well as some German families who spelled their name Schurman; also immigrants of another race who usurped the name for purposes of social acceptance.

The seven New England founding fathers of the Shermans in America were as follows:

- I. Hon. Philip Sherman (1610-1687) of Dedham, England, came to Roxbury, Mass. in 1633; a founder of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1638; ancestor of Katharine Wolcott Sherman Harvey.
- II. Samuel Sherman (1608-1643) of Dedham, England, settled in Boston, Mass. in 1637 (Philip's brother).
- III. Henry Sherman (1601-1651) of Dedham, England, settled in Boston about 1635 (Philip's brother).
- IV. Hon. Samuel Sherman (1618-1700) of Dedham, England, came with his father Edmund in 1633 to Watertown, Conn., removed to Wethersfield, and finally to Stratford (Philip's second-cousin).
- V. Captain John Sherman Jr. (1612-1691) of Dedham, England, came with his mother Grace and her second husband Thomas Rogers. (John Jr. was Philip's first-cousin).
- VI. Rev. John Sherman (1613-1685) of Dedham, England, came to New England in 1634 in the ship "Elizabeth" (Philip's second-cousin, and brother of Hon. Samuel).
- VII. William Sherman, "the Pilgrim", came to Plymouth Colony about 1632 and settled in Marshfield, Mass. His children intermarried with those of the Mayflower passengers (Philip's third-cousin).



The seven original Sherman settlers in America (shown in capitals) were related as follows:







The first Sherman mentioned in the direct line of descent is Thomas Sherman, Gentleman of Diss, Norfolk County, England, who died in the year 1493. His armorial bearings show a rampant lion and three oak leaves on a shield mounted by a crested knight's helmet, surmounted by a leonine griffin. Beneath is a banner bearing the motto "Conquer Death by Virtue". He married Agnes and had (1) John Sherman married Agnes Fuller, and (2) Agnes Sherman married John Clerk.

John Sherman, Gentleman, married Agnes Fuller. He died 1504. His children were (1) Thomas Sherman born 1490; married Jane Waller, and (2) Margery Sherman married Robert Lockwood.

Thomas Sherman, Gentleman, was born about 1490 at Yaxley, Suffolk County, England. He was a lawyer, high sheriff, and the lord of several manors. He married Jane Waller, daughter of John Waller and Margaret Thorolde. His children were: (1) Thomas, (2) Richard, (3) John, (4) Henry, (5) William, (6) Robert, (7) Anthony, (8) Francis, (9) Bartholomew, (10) James.

Henry Sherman, born 1524 at Yaxley - died 1590. He was a clothier in Colchester, Essex Co. He married (1) Agnes Butter, (2) Maryan Wilson, (3) Margery. He had: (1) Henry, (2) Edmund, (3) Thomas, (4) Judith, (5) Alice, (6) John, (7) Robert.

Henry Sherman Jr., born about 1545 in Dedham, Sussex County, England, died Aug. 28, 1610. He married Susan Lawrence June 14, 1568. She died 16 days after Henry. They had:

1. Phebe, bapt. May 1, 1570; married Simon Fenn.
2. Henry, bapt. Aug. 26, 1571; married Mary.
3. Samuel, bapt. Jan. 11, 1573; married Philippa.
4. Susan, bapt. Aug. 7, 1575.
5. Daniel, married (1) Christine Chapman, (2) Sarah.
6. Ann, married (1) Anthony Whiting, (2) Thomas Wilson.
7. Nathaniel, bapt. June 19, 1580 - died young.
8. Nathaniel II, bapt. July 11, 1582; married Priscilla Anger.
9. John, bapt. Aug. 17, 1585; married Grace.
10. Ezekiel, bapt. July 25, 1587; married (1) Rachel Alefounder, (2) Anne.
11. Edmund, married Judith Anger.
12. Mary

Samuel Sherman, bapt. Jan. 11, 1573 at Dedham, Essex County, England, was a clothier. He married Philippa Upcher. He died 1615 at Ardleigh, England. They had:

1. Mary, bapt. Oct. 2, 1599.
2. Henry, bapt. Nov. 20, 1601 - died 1651 in Boston, Mass.
3. Martha, bapt. Jan. 24, 1604.





4. Sarah, bapt. Feb. 11, 1606.
5. Samuel, married Grace, died 1643 in Boston, Mass.
6. Philip, bapt. Feb. 5, 1610; married Sarah Odding; died Rhode Island 1687.

Philip Sherman was baptized Feb. 5, 1610 in Dedham, Sussex County, England; married 1633 in Roxbury, Mass. to Sarah Odding, daughter of George and Margaret Odding. Sarah was born in England and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Philip died March 1687 in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He came to America in 1633 and settled first in Roxbury, Mass., where he was admitted a freeman May 14, 1634. He was a member of the renowned Anne Hutchinson faction which opposed the religious intolerance of the Puritans in the Bay Colony. They were unjustly banished from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1637, and settled in Rhode Island which colony was established as a haven for those persecuted by the Puritans. Philip was one of the founders of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1638.

Reverend John Eliot of the First Church of Roxbury, Mass., a member of the opposition, wrote in his records as follows: "Philip Sherman came into the land in 1633, a single man, and afterward married Sarah Odding, a daughter of Margaret, the wife of John Porter, by a former husband. This man was of melancholy temper. He lived honestly and comfortably among us several years. Upon a just calling he went to England and returned again with a blessing. But after his father in law, John Porter, was so carryd away with the opinions of familism and scism he followed them and removed with them to (Rhode) Island. He behaved himself sinfully in these matters and was cast out of the church."

Philip Sherman was a devout and conscientious man. For many years he was Secretary of the Council of Portsmouth, and an able and trusted advisor of his fellow colonists. He eventually acquired large holdings of land in Rhode Island. His will was made July 31, 1681, and proved March 22, 1687. His children were:

1. Eber, born 1634; married Mary Wilcox.
2. Sarah, born 1636; married Thomas Mumford.
3. Peleg, born 1638; married Elizabeth Lawton July 25, 1657.
4. Mary, born 1639 - died young.
5. Edmund, born 1641; married Dorcas.
6. Samson, born Apr. 1642; married Isabel Tripp Mar. 4, 1674.
7. William, born 1643 - 1646.
8. John, born Aug. 1644; married Sarah Spooner, Nov. 1674.
9. Mary II, born 1645; married Samuel Wilbur.
10. Hannah, born 1647; married William Chase.
11. Samuel, born 1648; married Martha Tripp, Feb. 23, 1680.
12. Benjamin, born, 1650; married Hannah Mowry, Dec. 3, 1674.
13. Philippa, born Oct. 1, 1652; married Benjamin Chase.





John Sherman, born Aug. 1644 in Portsmouth, R. I., married Nov. 13, 1674 in Dartmouth, Mass., to Sarah Spooner, daughter of William Spooner and Hannah Pratt. Sarah was born Oct. 5, 1653, in Dartmouth, Mass. John died April 16, 1734. He was a farmer and prominent citizen of Dartmouth. He took the oath of fidelity June 3, 1668, at Plymouth Court, and was admitted a freeman June 7, 1681. His will was signed June 19, 1720, and proved May 21, 1734. In his will John left to his wife, his house, the best bed, all household goods, a cow, and half his orchard; to his son Timothy, his homestead, and instructions to keep his mother's cow and "procure and provide firewood and other necessaries as shall be suitable during her widowhood;" to Philip 40 shillings; to Isaac 40 shillings; to Ephraim 8 pounds; to Timothy, his "shop and smith tools, all carts, plows and husbandry implements"; to Abigail 3 pounds; to Hannah 20 shillings; to grandson John 20 shillings; to grandchildren Jonathan and Phebe 20 shillings apiece to "buy each of them a bible."

John Sherman and Sarah Spooner had:

1. Philip, born Sept. 1675; married Hannah Smith.
2. Joshua, born Sept. 1678.
3. Abigail, born Sept. 1680; married Nathaniel Chase 1703; died 1747.
4. Hannah, born July 1682; married (1) William Bowen, (2) John Akin.
5. Isaac, born Oct. 1684; married Sarah.
6. Ephraim, born Jan. 11, 1684; married Mehitabel Tripp.
7. Timothy, born July 1691; married Deborah Akin.
8. John, died young.

Philip Sherman, born Sept. 1675, was a farmer in Dartmouth, Mass., married Hannah Smith, daughter of John Smith. She was born 1681 - died Sept. 11, 1744 at Dartmouth, where Philip also died Feb. 29, 1740. His will, dated May 16, 1737, was proved April 15, 1740 at Taunton, Mass. Their children were:

1. John, born June 13, 1699; married Margaret.
2. Jabez, born Oct. 23, 1700; married Jedidah Hawes.
3. Stephen, born May 19, 1703; married (1) Elizabeth Akin.
4. Henry, born Sept. 8, 1705 - died May 25, 1729.
5. Ichabod, born Apr. 9, 1708; married Mercy Ellis Aug. 23, 1729.
6. Deborah, born June 17, 1710 - died May 29, 1729.
7. Abraham, born Nov. 30, 1713; married (1) Susanna Delano 1737, and (2) Mary (Chace) Howland 1758.

Ichabod Sherman, born April 9, 1708 in Dartmouth, Mass., married Aug. 23, 1729 in Dartmouth to Mercy Ellis. He died March 19, 1749. They had:





1. Zerviah, born July 11, 1730; married Ebenezer Cushman 1750.
2. Huldah, born Sept. 11, 1733.
3. Zilpah, born Nov. 6, 1736.
4. Hepzibeth, born Feb. 27, 1739.
5. Gideon, born May 19, 1742.
6. Apphia, born Nov. 16, 1744.
7. Reuben, born June 2, 1746; married Bridget Tripp 1766.
8. John, born Mar. 4, 1749; married 4 times and had 21 children.

Captain John Sherman, born March 4, 1749 in New Bedford, Mass., was an officer in the Revolution. He enlisted as a private on May 1, 1775 under Capt. Kempton and Col. Danielson, and re-enlisted as a sergeant under Capt. Agry and Col. Bond, becoming a Captain himself. He applied for a pension in June 1823 at the age of 74, and listed himself as the "father of 21 children". He married (1) Lydia Washburn, Dec. 12, 1767 (she died July 9, 1784), and had:

1. Alice, born Nov. 19, 1768 - died Nov. 20, 1768 (1 day old).
2. Charlotte, born Nov. 20, 1769; married John Chadwick Jr. 1797.
3. John, born Dec. 30, 1771; married (1) Avis Waterman, (2) Abigail Chase.
4. Ichabod, born March 15, 1774.
5. Peter, born July 13, 1776; married Mary Parker.
6. Thomas, born Jan. 3, 1779.
7. Lydia, born April 15, 1781.
8. Stephen, born Dec. 12, 1782.
9. Mercy Ellis, born June 6, 1784 - died June 27, 1784.

Captain John Sherman married (2) Dec. 27, 1785, Anna Washburn, born 1754 - died May 26, 1791. They had:

10. Ebenezer Cushman, born May 11, 1786; married Content Taber, 1808.
11. Reuben, born Jan. 5, 1788.
12. Thurston, born May 25, 1789; married Elizabeth Russell 1821.

Captain John Sherman married (3) Dec. 29, 1796, Mary Church who died June 26, 1799. They had:

13. Clarissa, born July 2, 1797; married Silas Jenney 1831.
14. Philip, born June 17, 1799 - died 2 days later.

Captain John Sherman married (4) June 23, 1800, Charity (Marshall) Russell, born 1769 at Nantucket - died Dec. 9, 1843. They had:

15. Mary Ann, born June 19, 1801.

He had six other children that died in infancy.





John Sherman Jr., born Dec. 30, 1771, in New Bedford, Mass., died Dec. 28, 1826, in New Orleans, La. He married (1) Avis Waterman who was born 1779 - died 1818, daughter of Thaddeus Waterman and Hepzibeth Coffin, both of Nantucket. John married (2) Nabby Chase. John Sherman and Avis Waterman had:

1. William, born Aug. 20, 1797; married Maria Eggerly 1820.
2. Thomas, born Oct. 25, 1799; died single in 1823.
3. Avis, born Apr. 25, 1802 - died 1803.
4. Robert, born 1804 - died 1805.
5. Lydia Spooner, born July 3, 1806; married Rev. Simeon Smith Bicknell 1825.
6. Lucy, born June 12, 1808.
7. John, born 1812 - died 1821.

William Sherman, born Aug. 20, 1797 in New Bedford, Mass., married Maria Eggerly June 15, 1820. He moved to Springville, Erie County, New York, with members of his family, and later moved to Shoperie, Wisconsin.

William and Maria had:

1. William Hayward, born March 22, 1821; married Cornelia A. Rawson 1848.
2. Thomas Scott, born 1822; married Jane Elizabeth Laird.
3. Edward, born 1824; married (1) Maria Wolf, (2) Nancy Fleming (Norcross) Bennett.
4. Louisa Eggerly, born 1826; married Henry Smith.
5. Nathaniel, born 1829 - died 1835, age 6.
6. Samuel, born 1831; married (1) Helen M. Miner 1855, (2) Mary J. Bedford.
7. Henry Nathaniel, born 1834; married Susan M. Lytle 1855.
8. Gustavus Hayward, born 1836; married Lucy E. Little 1861.

Henry Nathaniel Sherman, born July 29, 1834, at Springville, Erie County, New York, moved to Erie, Pennsylvania. He married in 1855 Susan Margaret Lytle. Henry was a jeweler and gunsmith. He made his wife's wedding ring out of a \$20 goldpiece. In 1858, Henry and Susan moved to Beloit, Wisconsin, because of the demand for guns on that western frontier.

Susan Margaret Lytle was born May 13, 1835, at Erie, Penn. She was the daughter of Kezia Dunn and James Lytle (see LYTLE). Kezia Dunn was a Quaker lady and a descendant of Sir Francis Drake. With other American members of the family, she attempted to secure an inheritance from the Drake estate in England.

Sir Francis Drake, born 1545 - died 1596, was a British admiral commissioned as a privateersman by Queen Elizabeth to disrupt Spanish shipping in the new world. She later knighted Drake





for being the first Englishman to circumnavigate the earth in 1577-1580. He explored the coast of North America which he named New Albion and claimed for England. Of his direct descendants, two brothers, Robert and John Drake, came to America in 1630 arriving in Boston. They were members of the Council of Plymouth Colony. John later moved to Windsor, Connecticut where he settled permanently. From these two brothers are descended many of the American Drakes.

Henry N. Sherman and Susan M. Lytle had the following children:

- I. Henry Lytle Sherman, born Jan. 4, 1857 - died 1919.
- II. Clayton William Sherman, born Dec. 18, 1873, at Beloit, Wisconsin, was graduated from Lake Forest Academy in Illinois and became director of the Seaman Paper Company. He married in 1897 Georgia E. Carr, and had:
  1. Clayton Carr Sherman, born Jan. 13, 1900 at Chicago; unmarried.
  2. Elizabeth Sherman, born March 22, 1901 at Chicago; married and had children.

Henry Lytle Sherman (called Harry), born Jan. 4, 1857, at Erie, Penn. - died in 1919 at Streator, Illinois. While an infant, he moved with his parents to Beloit, Wisconsin. Upon graduation from Beloit High School he worked for his father as a gunsmith and jeweler. In 1879 he married Ella Frances Stone (see STONE) and moved to Blunt, South Dakota, where Harry started a 9, 19, and 99¢ variety store and later bought the town hotel and opera house. A sequence of poor crop seasons impoverished the area, and Harry returned to Beloit, Wisconsin, with his family. Later he went to Chicago where he became a salesman for Simpson, Hall and Miller, silver manufacturers; the firm was later absorbed by the International Silver Co., with whom Harry remained until deafness prompted him to retire in his 57th year after 27 years of service.

During his residence in Blunt, S. D., Harry took advantage of the Government's homestead act which encouraged the settlement of the West by deeding land in Indian Territory to settlers who were required to occupy the land for at least 24 hours each month for three years. Since there was little timber or stone available nearby, Harry built a sod hut on the prairie with a woodshed at the back in which to store food. When the family spent the requisite monthly night at the homestead, it was not unusual for Ella to be startled by curious Indians peering through the little window of the shed when she went there for food, or for the family to be kept awake by the howling of coyotes.

Upon one occasion, the family rode out on the plain to a large lone tree for a picnic lunch. A roving band of seven Sioux who were





hunting buffalo rode up to the Shermans and took particular interest in Harry's small son Horace, who at that time had light blond hair. The Indians were fascinated by this unfamiliar sight, fingered his curls, and tried to buy the boy for their chief. Harry finally succeeded in dissuading the red men and, as soon as they rode off, the family quickly backtracked to Blunt. Among the tokens which Harry and Ella acquired during their stays at the rude homestead were two buffalo robes and a wolf robe tanned by the Sioux, a pair of beautifully beaded moccasins which belonged to the daughter of the notorious Sioux chieftain Sitting Bull, and an Indian saddle mare. Harry bred the mare to a Shetland stallion and gave the colt to his son, Lytle, who rode it for many a year.

Henry (Harry) Lytle Sherman and Ella Frances Stone had:

I. Horace Humphrey Stone Sherman, born Aug. 4, 1881 at Beloit, Wisc.; married Florentine St. Clair and had:

1. Jane Ella Sherman, born June 1908; married (1) Edward Clark of N. Y. C., and later remarried.
2. Florentine St. Clair Sherman, born April 1910; married Hugh Morrison and had:

A. Peter Morrison, born April 1943.

II. Elsie Frances Sherman, born Feb. 23, 1885 at Blunt, S. D.; married Edward F. Griggs and had:

1. Edward F. Griggs, Jr., died at age 11.
2. Frances Griggs, married William French, had two girls and one boy.
3. Sherman O. Griggs, married and two children.

III. Lytle Gustavus Sherman.

Lytle Gustavus Sherman was born June 13, 1890, at Beloit, Wisconsin, where he attended Beloit Academy. He moved with his parents to New York City in 1905. For many years he was advertising manager for the Funk & Wagnall Publishing Company. He married April 22, 1918 at N. Y. C., Kathleen De Garmo Nugent (see NUGENT). In 1926 the family moved to Glen Rock, N. J. and later to Ridgewood, N. J. where they lived for a long time. He retired in 1946 and went with his wife to live in Vermont where the family had had a farm for many years. He died December 23, 1950 and was buried in Skaneateles, N. Y. Mr. Sherman was 5' 10" tall, had curly black hair, black eyes, dark complexion and small black mustache. He had a kindly disposition and was a good pianist.





Lytle Sherman and Kathleen Nugent had:

I. Millicent Frances Sherman, born Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1919 in N. Y. C.; married May 25, 1941 at Ridgewood, N. J. to Edward Haldeman Feltus III of Englewood, N. J., and had Edward Stewart Feltus, born October 1946.

II. Katherine Wolcott Sherman, born May 29, 1921 in N. Y. C.

Katherine Wolcott Sherman, younger daughter of Lytle G. Sherman and Kathleen Nugent, was born 7:10 a.m. on Sunday, May 29, 1921 at N. Y. C., and baptized an Episcopalian. She lived with her parents and sister in N. Y. C. and then in Glen Rock and Ridgewood, N. J. She was 5' 3" tall, had black hair, brown eyes and a fair complexion. In a double ceremony with her sister, she married May 25, 1941 at age 19 to Lester Malcolm Harvey Jr. (see HARVEY). She and Lester had:

I. Thomas Wolcott Harvey, born July 31, 1942.

II. James Sherman Harvey, born Aug. 26, 1944.

III. Peter Stuyvesant Harvey, born Sept. 28, 1946.

IV. Philip Stone Harvey, born Oct. 30, 1952.

V. Andrew Preyer Harvey, born July 14, 1954.



Katharine Sherman Harvey is related to Roger Sherman, General William Tecumseh Sherman, and James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice President of U. S., as follows:

HENRY SHERMAN (1524 - 1590) of Yaxley, England

EDMUND

Edmund Jr.

Capt. John

Joseph

William

ROGER  
SHERMAN  
1721-1793  
Signer of the  
Declaration  
of  
Independence

HENRY Jr.

SAMUEL

PHILIP

JOHN

Philip

Ichabod

John

John Jr.

William

Henry N.

Henry L.

Lytle G.

KATHARINE  
SHERMAN  
HARVEY

BENJAMIN

Joseph

Joseph Jr.

James

Edmund D.

William M.

General  
WILLIAM  
TECUMSEH  
SHERMAN  
1820-1891  
Civil War  
Hero

Jonathan

Jonathan Jr.

Robert

Willette H.

Richard U.

JAMES  
SCHOOLCRAFT  
SHERMAN  
1855-1912  
Vice-President  
of the U. S. A.  
under Taft





## LYTLE

Captain John Lytle was a Revolutionary soldier who lived in Torbit Township in mountainous Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he is listed in the census of 1790 as having 2 males over 16 and 3 females. He was commander of Fort Freeland on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in 1779. This fort was besieged by an army of British soldiers and Indian warriors. In order to prevent a massacre of the families within the fort, Captain Lytle capitulated on June 30th of that year. Five of the prisoners - Captain Lytle, William Miles, and four Vivients were forced to march through hundreds of miles of wilderness to Fort Niagara in Canada where they were detained by the British until they were forced to acknowledge our national independence.

During the long absence of Captain Lytle, his wife remained on the farm with her children, employing an unmarried man to do the chores. In course of time this person made proposals of marriage to Mrs. Lytle which she rejected. Determined to effect his illicit purpose, the young man put letters in circulation stating that the Captain had perished. The unhappy woman, convinced of the truth of the reports, finally married the deceitful suitor.

When Captain Lytle was finally released and returned "he was so shocked and mortified to learn what had happened that he refused at first to see his wife, but mutual friends having acquainted him with the facts, he was eventually reconciled to her, and the miserable impostor was compelled to flee beyond reach of the law."

In 1796, John Lytle Jr., son of the Captain, settled on lands at Waterford in the western-most part of the state, 15 miles southeast of Erie where he was listed as a taxpayer in 1813. He was founder of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Company and one of the well-known men of that area. He was a member of the State Assembly from 1802 to 1805, and borough postmaster in 1861. He was the father of James Lytle.

James Lytle was born about 1805 and became a prosperous custom tailor of Erie, Pa. His children were:

- I. Viola Veronica Velucia Lytle married (1) Mr. Haight,  
(2) Mr. Jacobs.
- II. Anna Lytle, married Spencer Hunt Booth of Chicago and had:
  1. Dr. Frank Hulburt Booth who married a Polish noblewoman.





2. Sidney May Booth, born Feb. 23, 1864 at Chicago; married April 6, 1887 Chauncey Hulburt, born 1809 (55 years her senior). Sidney died Feb. 4, 1936. Their children were:

A. Margaret Reeves Hulburt, born Feb. 20, 1888 at Burlington, N. J.; married Jan. 19, 1917, Earl Willis Cowan. They had:

a. Dwight Hulburt Cowan, married July 1938 Pauline and had:

- i. Cynthia Cowan, born June 28, 1939.
- ii. Curtis Blair Cowan, born Sept. 3, 1943.

b. Natalie Elizabeth Cowan, born June 29, 1921.

B. Elizabeth Bowen Hulburt married Alfred Smith Meldrum. Their children were:

a. Marjorie Jane Meldrum, born Jan. 29, 1921; married Arthur LeCoeur and had:

- i. Polly
- ii. Peter

b. John Hulburt Meldrum, born Oct. 24, 1923; married and had children.

III. Susan Margaret Lytle, born May 13, 1835 at Erie, Pa., married Henry Neilan Sherman and had:

1. Harry Lytle Sherman, born Jan. 4, 1857; married Ella Frances Stone and had:

A. Horace Humphrey Sherman, born Aug. 4, 1881 at Beloit, Wisconsin.

B. Elsie Frances Sherman, born Feb. 23, 1885 at Blunt, South Dakota; married Edward F. Griggs and had:

- a. Edward (died young)
- b. Frances
- c. Sherman

C. Lytle Gustavus Sherman, born June 13, 1890 at Beloit, Wisconsin; married Kathleen Nugent and had:

a. Millicent Frances Sherman married Edward H. Feltus III and had Edward Stewart Feltus.



b. Katharine Wolcott Sherman married Lester M. Harvey and had:

- i. Thomas W. Harvey
- ii. James Sherman Harvey
- iii. Peter S. Harvey
- iv. Philip S. Harvey
- v. Andrew P. Harvey

IV. Captain Clayton Lytle, an officer in the Civil War, was taken prisoner by the rebels.

V. Martha (Matty) Lytle, married Captain Jones and had:

1. Edith Jones married Dr. Harry McDowell. No children.

VI. A boy - died young.

VII. Lucinda Caroline Sherman married Sidney Booth and had:

1. Marion (Minnie) Palmer Booth married William V. Besley and had:

A. Anna (Winkie) Besley married Bertram A. Mason and had:

- a. Richard Booth Mason.
- b. Lois Mason.

B. Marion Besley married Albert Pickernell of Syracuse, N. Y.

C. William Allen Besley married Minnie Castleberry.

\* \* \* \* \*





## STONE

The Stones are traced directly back to an English family of that name who lived during the 1200's in the adjacent parishes of Great Bromley, Ardleigh and Little Bentley, all in Tendring Hundred in the county of Essex, about 55 miles northeast of London. The Stones were pre-Norman yeoman of Anglo-Saxon stock. The original surname was "atte Stone", "atte" being an Anglo-Saxon prefix which was pronounced and meant "at", and probably designated the dwelling place of an early ancestor who resided near a prominent rock landmark in the region; the prefix was dropped about 1450.

The earliest Stone antecedent of whom written record is found was one Philip atte Stone whose name is preserved for posterity in an ancient record which reveals that he was brought before the sheriff, after being held at Colchester on Saturday after the Feast of St. Lucy in 1302, for forcibly entering with others into the park of the Earl at Great Bromley and therein poaching and hunting against the will of the Earl. Just prior to this incident Philip had been in the employ of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Philip had a son, Walter atte Stone, born about 1285 and living in 1327. The names of the next two generations are missing but Walter is known to have been the great-grandfather of one William atte Stone who was born about 1365 in Ardleigh, and from whom the Stone family can be traced in unbroken descent to the present day.

- i. Philip atte Stone, of Tendring Hundred, Essex. An adult in 1302.
- ii. Walter atte Stone, son of Philip, born about 1285 - living in 1327.
- iii. A son, name unknown.
- iv. A grandson, name unknown.
- v. William atte Stone, of Ardleigh, County Essex; born about 1365 - living in 1430; known to have been the great-grandson of Walter (ii).
- vi. Walter atte Stone, of Ardleigh, born about 1390 - living in 1431.
- vii. John atte Stone, born about 1420 - died 1487, occupied a small estate called "The Barons" in Ardleigh. He had:
  - I. Walter, of Ardleigh, born 1445 - died before 1500.
  - II. Simon, of Ardleigh and Great Bromley, born about 1450.





- III. John, born 1455 - living in 1515.
- IV. George of Weeley, born 1460 - will 1510; married Agnes Stalworth.
- viii. Simon Stone, of Ardleigh and Great Bromley, born about 1450 - will dated 1506; owned two small estates called "Walles" and "Goodnes"; he married Elizabeth and had:
  - I. David, of Great Bromley; born 1480 - living 1542.
  - II. Walter, living in 1506 and in 1534.
  - III. Michael
  - IV. William, born 1488 - will 1533; married Joane Stevens.
- ix. David Stone, of Great Bromley, born 1480 - living 1542, had:
  - I. John of Great Bromley, born 1505 - died 1547; married Margery.
  - II. Simon, of Great Bromley, born 1507 - will 1557; married Agnes.
  - III. Thomas
  - IV. Matthew
- x. Simon Stone, of Great Bromley, born 1507 - will 1557; married Agnes and had:
  - I. John, of Great Bromley, b. 1535 - died 1590; m. Mary
  - II. David, of Great Bromley, b. 1545 - living 1597.
  - III. Richard, of Great Bromley, b. 1547 - living 1600; married Joane.
- xi. David Stone, of Great Bromley, born 1545 - living 1597; married 1st Elizabeth Hewit and had:
  - I. David, born 1568.
  - II. Margery, born 1570.
  - III. Elizabeth, born 1572.
  - IV. John, born 1573.
  - V. Frances, born 1576.
  - VI. Matthew, born 1578.
  - VII. Agnes, born 1581.

David married 2nd Ursula, and had:

- VIII. Simon, born 1586. Went to America.
- IX. Ursula, born 1588.



X. Mary, born 1590.

XI. Gregory, born 1592. Went to America.

Deacon Gregory Stone, the youngest of eleven children, was the son of Ursula and David Stone. He was born in 1592 in the parish of Great Bromley, County Essex, England, and baptized there April 19, 1592. He wrote and read well which was unusual for those times. He married first at Nayland, County Suffolk (8 miles from Bromley) on July 20, 1617, to Margaret Garrad. Margaret Garrad was baptized Dec. 5, 1597 - died Aug. 1626. Her father was Thomas Garrad, baptized March 14, 1561, the son of John Garrad who died Nov. 1601. Thomas Garrad married at Nayland June 10, 1591, to Christiane Frende who died Jan. 1626.

Gregory Stone and Margaret Garrad had:

- I. John, baptized July 31, 1618.
- II. Daniel, baptized Aug. 15, 1620.
- III. David, baptized Sept. 22, 1622.
- IV. Elizabeth, baptized Oct. 3, 1624 - died Aug. 1626 at Nayland.

Gregory married secondly in 1627 to Mrs. Lydia Cooper who had two children by her first marriage:

V. John Cooper.

VI. Lydia Cooper.

Lydia Cooper Stone raised both families, accompanied Gregory to America, and died June 24, 1674, at Cambridge, New England. Lydia presented Gregory with three more children:

- VII. Elizabeth (II), baptized Mar. 6, 1628.
- VIII. Samuel, baptized Feb. 4, 1630.
- IX. Sarah, baptized Feb. 8, 1632.

Margaret Garrad, first wife, having died with her two-year old daughter Elizabeth in August 1626, Gregory sailed to America in 1635 with his six remaining children, and his second wife Lydia, and her two children. Deacon Gregory Stone first settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He moved to Cambridge where he died Nov. 30, 1672 at the age of 80; a monument now stands above his grave in old Cambridge Cemetery. His widow Lydia died there one and a half years later.





Simon Stone, Gregory's brother, came to New England with his family in the same year as Gregory, 1635, and also has numerous descendants in America.

John Stone, son of Margaret Garrad and Gregory Stone, was born in Nayland, County Suffolk, England, and baptized July 31, 1618. In 1635 at age 17 he accompanied his family to America where he lived in Watertown and Cambridge, Mass., until 1639 when he married Anne Howe and moved to Sudbury. Anne Howe was the daughter of Edward Howe of Watertown, Mass., who was baptized Jan. 1, 1587 at Boxted, County Essex, England, directly across the River Stour from Nayland, County Suffolk, where John Stone was born. Edward Howe married Margaret Wells at Boxted Aug. 16, 1610.

In 1647 John Stone sold all his property in Sudbury, Mass. to a John Moore and moved up the Sudbury River into the wilderness, with Anne and their four children, to Otter Neck where he built a house and cleared a farm. On May 15, 1656 he secured a deed to this land from the Indians, and there had six more children. He was an industrious and prosperous farmer and an elder of the church. On May 5, 1683, he died and was buried in old Cambridge where his stone still stands. John Stone and Anne Howe had children as follows:

- I. Hannah, born Sudbury June 1640 - died between 1683 and 1689; married John Bent and had a daughter Hannah.
- II. John, born Sudbury 1642 - died 1721.
- III. Daniel, born Sudbury, Aug. 31, 1644.
- IV. David, born Sudbury Oct. 31, 1646.
- V. Mary, born Otter Neck 1649 - died before 1706; married 1st 1667 Isaac Hunt, 2nd 1681 Eliphalet Fox, and had all by Hunt: Isaac, Hannah, Samuel, and Isaac (II).
- VI. Elizabeth, born Otter Neck 1651 - died Jan. 17, 1736; married Samuel Stow and had Samuel, Sarah, Elizabeth, Samuel (II), Thomas, Mary, Thankful, Rachel and John.
- VII. Margaret, born Oct. 22, 1653 - died Mar. 22, 1717; married 1st William Brown and had Thomas, Hepzibah and William; married 2nd 1713 Deacon Joseph Foster.
- VIII. Tabitha, born May 29, 1655 - died after 1719; married 1674 John Rice and had John, Deliverance, Prudence, Edward and Moses.
- IX. Sarah, born Sept. 22, 1657 - died Dec. 31, 1717; married 1st 1679 Jacob Hill and had Jacob, Tabitha, John, Nathaniel, Abraham and Jacob (II). She married 2nd 1704 Samuel Jones.





X. Nathaniel, born May 11, 1660.

Deacon Daniel Stone, the elder, son of John Stone and Anne Howe, was born in Sudbury, Mass., Aug. 31, 1644. At age 3, with the rest of his family, he moved up the Sudbury River to Otter Neck in the wilderness which eventually became in 1700 the town of Framingham. Daniel occupied a large landed estate in what is now the Saxonville section of that town. In 1667 his father built for him a house near the falls of the river. Here, Daniel later owned a grist mill, sawmill and fulling mill. He married first Mrs. Richard Ward (nee Mary Moore) born 1641, the daughter of Elizabeth Whale and John Moore (to whom Daniel's father had sold their property in Sudbury). Before her death on Jan. 10, 1702, Mary and Daniel had:

- I. Daniel, born Nov. 22, 1668.
- II. Anne, born Jan. 15, 1670 - died Mar. 14, 1739; married 1700 Lieutenant Samuel Graves, born Feb. 14, 1667 - died 1747, and had Ezra, Samuel Jr., Ebenezer, James, Mary, Micah and Thomas.
- III. Tabitha, born May 4, 1673; married 1700 David Haynes born May 4, 1670, and had Abigail, Mary, Hannah and David.
- IV. Sarah, born Feb. 14, 1674; married 1695 James Rice born Mar. 31, 1669 - died Oct. 14, 1730, and had Gotham, Zebediah, Tyrus, Francis and Daniel.
- V. Mary, born Aug. 10, 1677 - died after 1753; married Feb. 10, 1701 Hon. Jonas Rice born Mar. 6, 1672 - died Sept. 22, 1753, and had Silence, Adonijah (died young), Jonas, Absalom and Adonijah II (first white child born in Worcester, Mass.).
- VI. Elizabeth, born Nov. 9, 1678 - died Nov. 5, 1764; married 1698 Joseph Livermore born Jan. 27, 1674 - died Nov. 20, 1770 at 90, and had Josiah, Joseph Jr., Elizabeth, John and Nathaniel.
- VII. Abigail, born Feb. 13, 1680 - died Mar. 9, 1772 at 91; married Nov. 9, 1703 Dr. John Sherman born Nov. 20, 1683 - died Nov. 28, 1774 at 91, and had Bezaleel, Beriah, John, Daniel, Mary, James, Phineas and Thomas.
- VIII. John Stone, born June 10, 1684 - died 1719.

After the death of his first wife, Mary Moore Ward Stone in 1702, Deacon Daniel Stone the elder was married again in Boston by the famous Reverend Cotton Mather to Abigail Wheeler, born Mar. 2,





1683 - died Oct. 28, 1711; she had no children. Daniel married thirdly Nov. 18, 1712, Ruth Haynes, born Mar. 4, 1685; she had no children.

John Stone, son of Mary Moore Ward Stone and Deacon Daniel Stone the elder, was born June 10, 1684, in what is now Framingham, Mass., and here devoted his life to farming. In the rate made in Framingham June 27, 1710, to raise £10 for a town stock of ammunition, John was assessed 2s. 6d. He was a selectman in 1712, 1716 and 1718. On April 9, 1719, he was appointed administrator of the estate of his father but, before executing his trust, died Nov. 26, 1719. He married at Framingham Jan. 31, 1706, Anne Tilestone. Anne Tilestone was born at Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 7, 1681, the daughter of Sarah Bridgman and Timothy Tilestone, and sister of Sarah Tilestone who was the wife of Rev. John Swift the first pastor of Framingham. In 1721, two years after the death of her first husband, Anne Tilestone Stone bought 300 acres of land in the "County Gore" adjoining Oxford in Worcester County, on which her fourth son Uriah later settled. Anne died March 25, 1733. Anne Tilestone and John Stone had:

- I. Daniel Stone, born Oct. 21, 1707.
- II. John Jr., born Mar. 31, 1709 - died Dec. 5, 1730; unmarried.
- III. James, born July 5, 1711 -died Jan. 17, 1754; married Feb. 14, 1738, Ruth Howe, born Sept. 30, 1716, and had Jotham, Abner, Ruth, Eunice, Beulah and Lucia.
- IV. Uriah, born May 16, 1713.
- V. Anne, born Jan. 21, 1715 - died that year Feb. 13, 1715.
- VI. Abner, baptized Aug. 18, 1717 - died Sept. 10, 1744; married Mar. 10, 1740, Eunice Frost born May 23, 1720 - died Mar. 23, 1746; no children.
- VII. Abijah, born June 17, 1719.

Deacon Daniel Stone, the younger, son of Anne Tilestone and John Stone, was born at Framingham, Mass., Oct. 21, 1707. His father died when he was 12 and in 1733 an agreement was made by which he succeeded to all the landed estate of his father by purchasing rights from his four brothers for £641, 6s. and 6d. This estate was situated in the Saxonville section of Framingham and included farming land and a half interest in the mills at Sudbury River falls which Daniel operated successfully for many years. He was selectman in 1740, long a deacon of the church, and appears on the alarm list dated April 26, 1757, of males between 16 and 60 years in Captain Jeremiah Belknap's company. His house was destroyed by fire. He died May 15, 1783 at age 76. He married first at Framingham March 12, 1733, Mary Frost born there





July 29, 1713, the daughter of Jane Wright and Thomas Frost Jr. (see FROST). Mary died May 26, 1760, having had 10 children. Daniel married secondly Nov. 27, 1761 Mrs. Martha (nee Howe) Nichols-Goddard; no issue. Daniel Stone and Mary Frost had the following children:

- I. Anne, born May 12, 1735; married Mar. 28, 1759 John Haven born June 2, 1735 - died 1813, and had Olive, Anne, Molly, Fanny, John and Sally.
- II. Elijah, born Sept. 28, 1736 - died Aug. 10, 1804.
- III. Daniel, born Oct. 13, 1738 - died Feb. 25, 1754.
- IV. Mary, born Aug. 4, 1741 - died Jan. 6, 1770; married Nov. 4, 1764, James Paige born 1735 - died 1817, and had Polly and one other child.
- V. Phineas, born Nov. 2, 1743 - died young.
- VI. John, born 1745 - died Sept. 19, 1751.
- VII. Jane, born 1748 - died Sept. 22, 1751.
- VIII. Abner, born Feb. 2, 1750.
- IX. Beulah, born Dec. 1, 1752 - died April 22, 1824; unmarried.
- X. Eunice, born April 14, 1755 - died June 19, 1819; married first Oct. 23, 1773, Lieut. Nathan Stone; married 2nd June 10, 1801, Moses Fiske.

Dr. Elijah Stone, son of Mary Frost and Deacon Daniel Stone the younger, was born in Framingham, Mass., Sept. 28, 1736, where he became a physician, practised and resided for his life. He built a new home on part of the ancestral land in the Saxonville district where he lived for many years. Later Dr. Stone bought from Captain Benjamin Pepper the old Pratt Homestead on Pratt's Plain where he then resided. He was one of the founders of Framingham Academy in 1792 which 60 years later became Framingham High School.

During the French and Indian Wars, Elijah Stone at age 21 was a member of Col. Buckminster's regiment in Capt. Belknap's company. Two years later in 1758, he enlisted in Capt. John Frye's company of Col. Timothy Ruggles' regiment for an expedition against Crown Point. Dr. Elijah Stone died in Framingham Aug. 10, 1804. He married at Shrewsbury April 4, 1765, Elizabeth Lyndes born 1741, the daughter of Jonathan Lyndes and Elizabeth Mower (see MOWER) of Worcester, originally of Malden, Mass. Elizabeth died July 24, 1830. She and Dr. Elijah Stone had:





- I. Elizabeth, baptized Aug. 3, 1766 - died Feb. 3, 1833; married Joseph Banister born 1770 - died 1817. They moved to New York and had one child Eveline.
- II. Lyndes, born Jan. 1, 1770 - died 1817; unmarried.
- III. Elijah, born Mar. 31, 1771 - died Jan. 3, 1815; moved to Milford and then to Barre, Mass.; married Dec. 5, 1794 Saphronisba Rawson born 1768, and had Elijah, Betsy, Harriet, Nathaniel, Eveline and Roxanna.
- IV. Daniel, born Nov. 18, 1773; became a physician.
- V. Fortunatus, born Sept. 27, 1775 - died 1840; lived in Sudbury and then in New York; married Dec. 5, 1797, Sally Cutler born 1776, and had Harriet and George.
- VI. Polly, born April 18, 1777 - died Sept. 16, 1778.
- VII. Olive, born July 22, 1779 - died July 4, 1826; married April 8, 1804, Capt. Josiah Parker born 1779 - died 1854, and had Charles, Olive, Eliza Ann and Emily.
- VIII. Nancy, born Nov. 29, 1780 - died Aug. 6, 1845; married Mar. 5, 1812, Major Silas Eaton, born 1784 - died 1828, and had Philander, Lorenzo, Franklin, Ann Maria, Louisa Jane and Caroline.
- IX. Jonathan Stone, born May 30, 1783 - died Sept. 5, 1860.
- X. Polly (II), born April 18, 1785 - died June 13, 1813; unmarried.

Dr. Jonathan Stone, son of Elizabeth Lyndes and Dr. Elijah Stone, was born in Framingham, Mass., May 30, 1783, secured a good education and studied medicine under his older brother, Dr. Daniel Stone of Sharon. About 1806 he settled in Canton, Mass., where he practised his profession successfully for over 30 years, residing in the old house at the corner of Washington and Pleasant Streets. In 1839 he removed to Belvidere, Illinois, where he resided until his death on Sept. 5, 1860. He was a kindly genial man and a popular physician. He married first at Canton, Dec. 27, 1815, Elizabeth Upham (see UPHAM) born there Dec. 4, 1795, the daughter of Amos Upham and Lucy Hewitt. Elizabeth, mother of Gustavus Stone, died in Canton, Jan. 26, 1826. Jonathan married secondly Sept. 5, 1839, Ann Prince Blackman born Canton Jan 25, 1814, the daughter of Col. James Blackman and Mary Allen; she had no issue. Dr. Jonathan Stone and Elizabeth Upham had:

- I. Elizabeth, born Nov. 2, 1816 - died young.





II. Eleanor, born Jan. 26, 1819 - died March 1900 at Beloit, Wisconsin; married at Belvidere, Illinois, Dec. 13, 1839. Charles H. Parker born in Newton, Mass., Nov. 16, 1814. He was a manufacturer of harvesting machines in the firm of Parker and Stone of Beloit of which city he was mayor for several terms and a member of the state legislature for three terms. He died in Beloit in March 1890. Eleanor Stone and Charles Parker had:

1. Courtland Parker, born Belvidere, Ill. - died young.
2. L. Holden Parker, born Belvidere Nov. 30, 1848; was graduated from Michigan Law School. He was president of Beloit Second National Bank, member of school board for 13 years, in Wisconsin legislature for 1 year, and engaged in several enterprizes with his uncle, Gustavus Stone. L. Holden Parker married at Stockton, Calif., Oct. 15, 1885, Elinor Dudley born Jan. 4, 1861, at Mokelumne Hill, Calif., daughter of William L. Dudley and Mary Doak. They had:

A. Elinor Parker, born Dec. 16, 1886; married and went to California.

B. Carolyn Frances Parker, born Feb. 7, 1897.

III. Gustavus Stone, born Aug. 27, 1821.

IV. Deacon Horace Stone, born Mar. 31, 1824; went to Illinois with his father in 1839. He was a manufacturer and lived in Memphis, Tenn., New York City, and for many years in St. Louis, Mo., where he was deacon of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. He died Sept. 1910. Horace married first at Ossining, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1860, Margaret L. Wells born there Jan. 10, 1831, daughter of Alexander Wells and Mary Collins; Margaret had one child and died May 12, 1882. Horace and Margaret had one child, Hamilton Wells Stone, born 1863 - died unmarried.

Gustavus Stone, son of Dr. Jonathan Stone and Elizabeth Upham was born Aug. 27, 1821, at Canton, Mass. He moved with his parents in 1839 to Illinois and thence to Beloit, Wisconsin, where with his brother-in-law Charles H. Parker and nephew L. Holden Parker, he started a soap factory to cleanse the pioneers. They also bought the first patent on a knot-tying machine for binding sheaves of grain and opened a factory to build reaping and bailing farm machinery. They finally sold their interests to the McCormick Reaper Company. Gustavus Stone married Sarah Jane Bartlett (see BARTLETT) and had:





- I. Ella Frances Stone, born 1858; married Harry Sherman.
- II. Emma, born 1860; married Manning T. Hackley.
- III. Waldo, died April 11, 1935; married, no children.
- IV. Edgar, died March 16, 1939; married and had one child.
- V. Clarence, died Dec. 1941; married and had 2 children.

Ella Frances Stone, daughter of Gustavus Stone and Sarah J. Bartlett, was born in 1858 at Beloit, Wisconsin, and was graduated from Rockford College in Illinois. She had a fall while ice-skating and was invalided for two years, but regained her health. While convalescing, she married in 1879 to Harry Sherman. (see SHERMAN)

\* \* \* \* \*





## BARTLETT

Adam Bartellot, a French Norman, fought with William the Conqueror in 1066 at the Battle of Hastings and received extensive land grants and manorial rights for his services. Succeeding generations of Bartellots were represented in the English Army's Hundred Years War with France; fighting beside King Edward III at Crecy in 1346 when the famed English archers conquered Philip VI's French Knights; and fighting under the "Black Prince" Edward (so called because of his dark armor) at Poitiers in 1356 to defeat the more numerous forces of King John II of France. Bartellots also participated in Drake's victory over the Spanish Armada.

The Fords, descendants of the Vikings, held lands in Sussex before the Norman invasion. After many generations the male line ceased, leaving the estate to a daughter.

Brian de Stopham, also a Norman Knight, received valuable grants and rights for his services to Duke William of Normandy at Hastings in 1066. After several generations John de Stopham, a direct descendant of Sir Brian, married the Ford heiress and acquired the Ford holdings. In the 14th century the de Stopham male line ceased leaving the estates to a daughter.

In the 14th century, John Bartellot, a direct descendant of Adam Bartellot the Norman, married the de Stopham heiress, acquiring her combined holdings. Bartellots still held the same lands at Stopham, Sussex, in 1875.

After several generations, the unbroken line of Bartlett descent begins with:

Richard Bartellot, a descendant of Adam Bartellot, Brian de Stopham, and the Fords.

Edmund Bartellot, fourth son of Richard, lived in Ernley, County Sussex, England; died in 1591. He had at least three children, born in Ernley: Richard, John and Thomas.

Richard Bartlett (changed spelling of surname), was born about 1585 at Ernley. He came from England with his brother John to America in 1634, and settled in what was later called Bartlett's Cove in Newbury, Mass., opposite Amesbury Ferry. Richard was a shoemaker. He bought a "Breeches Bible" in 1612 which he brought to America and which still exists.

John Bartlett became a tanner.





Thomas Bartlett, the third brother, settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635.

Robert Bartlett, a collateral relative of Richard, came from England in the "Ann" to Plymouth Colony in 1623; he was born 1603 - died 1676, and had numerous descendants.

Richard Bartlett, Jr., born 1621 - died 1698, born at Ernley England, came to America at age 13 in 1634 with his father; married Abigail.

Richard Bartlett III, born Feb. 21, 1649 - died 1724; representative in Colonial Legislature from 1679 to 1684; married Oct. 20, 1673, Hannah Emery.

Hannah Emery, born April 26, 1654, was the daughter of John Emery and Mary Webster. John Emery (earlier spelled Emmerie) born 1598 - died 1683, came from England to Boston in 1635 in the "James" with his family and his brother Anthony; moved to Newbury, Mass., to Dover, N. H. in 1644, and to Kittery, Maine in 1648; he was a freeman in 1641 and later a selectman. His first wife died in England in 1649. John Emery's second wife was Mary Shatswell Webster, daughter of John Webster who was also the ancestor of Daniel Webster the orator and Noah Webster who compiled the original dictionary.

Thomas Bartlett, born July 14, 1695 - died 1770. Thomas's nephew, Josiah Bartlett, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas married Nov. 18, 1718, Hannah Moody. She was the daughter of Samuel Moody and Mary Cutting who were married Nov. 30, 1657. Samuel Moody was the son of William Moody of Newbury, a saddler who came from Ipswich, England, to Ipswich, Mass., in 1634, and to Newbury in 1635. William's wife Sarah died Jan. 13, 1672. They had Samuel, Joshua, born 1632, and Caleb born 1637. Hannah and Thomas Bartlett had:

- I. Cutting, born Feb. 21, 1720.
- II. Abigail, born Mar. 3, 1723.
- III. Edmund, born Feb. 16, 1724.
- IV. Parker, born and died 1725.
- V. Judith, born Oct. 17, 1726.
- VI. Hannah, born Mar. 25, 1729.
- VII. Mary, born April 11, 1730.
- VIII. Sarah, born Dec. 11, 1732.
- IX. Thomas Jr., born Feb. 2, 1734.
- X. Parker, born April 21, 1736.
- XI. Lydia, born Feb. 22, 1738.
- XII. Elizabeth, born Jan. 7, 1740.
- XIII. Eunice, born Sept. 2, 1742 - died Sept. 17, 1753.





Thomas Bartlett Jr., born Feb. 2, 1734 - died 1814. In 1776 Thomas was a minuteman in General Stark's army and went to attack Col. Baum who had been sent by Gen. Burgoyne, with 500 Hessians and 100 Indians, to attack Bennington. At the age of 80 Thomas was thrown from his horse and killed. He married June 19, 1760, Dolly Blaisdell of Amesbury (see BLAISDELL) and had the following children:

- I. Ebenezer, married Mrs. Lovejoy.
- II. Dorothy, married Jabez Church.
- III. Moody, married Dorcas Patty.
- IV. Eunice, married Jacob Bagley.
- V. Hannah, married Jared Church.
- VI. Tristram, married Hannah Pulsifer.
- VII. Mary, married Benjamin Ward.
- VIII. Elizabeth, married Solomon Rowe.
- IX. David, married Catherine McCarter.
- X. Abigail, unmarried.
- XI. Keziah, unmarried.
- XII. Jonathan, married Fannie Butler.
- XIII. Lydia, unmarried.
- XIV. Thomas III, married Huldah Thomas.
- XV. Sally, married (1) Mr. Johnson, (2) George Spencer.

Tristram Bartlett, born March 14, 1768 - died March 14, 1840; married 1801 Hannah Pulsifer. Hannah, born March 23, 1779 - died April 8, 1827, was the daughter of Joseph and Mary Pulsifer who came to Massachusetts in 1769. Tristram Bartlett and his family lived in Maine and later moved to Rockford, Illinois. Their children were:

- I. Moses, born Mar. 23, 1802 - died Apr. 30, 1878, at Rockford.
- II. Cynthia, born July 1804 - died Dec. 24, 1881, at Rockford, Ill.
- III. Ruth, born 1806 - died 1810
- IV. Dorothy, born 1808 - died April 1827.
- V. Joseph P., born Jan 16, 1810 - died April 11, 1893, at Elburn.
- VI. Benjamin, died at age 3.
- VII. David Lowell, born June 25, 1815 - died Nov. 23, 1881 at Rockford.
- VIII. John, born May 4, 1817 - died May 13, 1907, at Rockford.
- IX. Sarah Jane, born Jan. 6, 1820 - died Oct. 1908, at Oak Park, Ill.

After the death of Hannah in 1827, Tristram married Judith Cram who was born 1776 - died June 27, 1867.

John, the eighth child, went prospecting in the Alaskan Klondike and made a fortune out of a gold mine which he lost through the misadvice of a nephew lawyer. He returned to the Klondike and retrieved another fortune in gold which he deposited in numerous banks throughout the country under assumed names. Because of this eccentric precaution





little of his money could be traced after his death. John was well educated, had a magnificent library and studied history. He was a mining engineer with a rough-and-ready disposition.

Sarah Jane Bartlett, born in Maine on Jan. 6, 1820 - died Oct. 1908 at Oak Park, Illinois. She married Gustavus Stone (see STONE)

\* \* \* \* \*



## BLAISDELL

Ralph Blaisdell, a tailor, came to America and settled in York, Maine in 1637. In 1640 he moved to Salisbury, Mass., where he was granted lands in 1640, '41, '44 and '45. In 1642 he purchased the civil rights of John Harrison. Ralph died in 1698 making his eldest grandson, Ebenezer Blaisdell, his executor. Ralph's wife Elizabeth died in August 1667. Their children were:

- I. Henry, born about 1632; married Mary Haddon.
- II. Sarah, died Jan. 17, 1646.
- III. Mary, born March 5, 1641; married (1) Joseph Stowers, (2) in 1676, William Sterling.
- IV. Ralph, born about 1642 - died about 1667; probably unmarried.

Henry Blaisdell, born about 1632 - died about 1705. He was a tailor like his father. He was one of the original settlers of Amesbury where he received several land grants, taking the oath of allegiance and fidelity Dec. 1677, and becoming a freeman in 1690. He married (1) about 1656 Mary Haddon who died Dec. 12, 1691. His second wife was Elizabeth by whom he had no children. Henry Blaisdell and Mary Haddon had:

- I. Ebenezer, born Oct. 17, 1657; married Sarah Colby.
- II. Mary, born May 29, 1660; married Robert Rawlins.
- III. Henry, born May 28, 1663; married (1) Mary, (2) Hannah R. Colby, (3) Dorothy Martin.
- IV. Elizabeth, born 1665.
- V. Ralph, born about 1667 - died 1691 unmarried.
- VI. John, born May 27, 1668; married 1692 Elizabeth Challis Hoyt.
- VII. Sarah, born Nov. 11, 1671; married 1706 Stephen Flanders.
- VIII. Jonathan, born Oct. 11, 1676; married Hannah Jameson.
- IX. Samuel, died 1683.

Jonathan Blaisdell, born 1676, was a blacksmith in Amesbury. He married Hannah Jameson (see JAMESON), who predeceased him. Jonathan's estate was administered Nov. 28, 1748. He and Hannah had:

- I. Mary, born Nov. 21, 1699, married Gideon Lowell.
- II. Daniel, born Mar. 4, 1701; married 1750 Naomi Tuxbury.
- III. Anne, born Oct. 23, 1704; married 1729 Philip Quinby.
- IV. Elijah, born Nov. 19, 1706; married 1728 Mary Holmes of Rowley.
- V. Jonathan, born Aug. 15, 1709 - married 1731 Hannah Jones.
- VI. David, born Feb. 5, 1712; married Nov. 16, 1733 Abigail Colby. He died Aug. 27, 1756 in the army at Lake George.
- VII. Enoch, born July 9, 1714; married Mary Slaterly.





- VIII. Samuel, married (1) 1736 Dorothy Barnard, (2) 1757 Judith Osgood French.
- IX. Hannah, born Jan. 8, 1720; married Gideon Challis.
- X. Elizabeth, married 1741 Abraham Colby.
- XI. Henry, born April 12, 1726 - died 1730.

David Blaisdell of Amesbury Plain was a clockmaker, born Feb. 5, 1711. He married Nov. 16, 1733, Abigail Colby (see COLBY). Abigail Colby was the daughter of Dorothy Ambrose (see AMBROSE) and Samuel Colby Jr., who was the son of Elizabeth Sargeant (see SARGEANT) and Samuel Colby Sr., who was the son of Susanna and Anthony Colby. David Blaisdell's will was dated at Fort William Henry, Lake George, Aug. 10, 1756. Abigail was still living in 1757. Their children were:

- I. David Jr., born Dec. 8, 1734 - died young.
- II. David (II), born Feb. 21, 1736; married (1) 1755 Judith Jewell, (2) 1790 Sarah Bagley (a widow).
- III. Isaac, born Mar. 27, 1738; married 1758 Mary Currier.
- IV. Molly, born May 16, 1739; married (1) Lewis Lowell, (2) Joseph Hart, (3) Mr. Morrill.
- V. Nicholas, born July 1, 1740 - died young.
- VI. Jonathan, born Oct. 11, 1741 - died young.
- VII. Nicholas, born Aug. 27, 1742; married 1761 Susanna Marriner.
- VIII. Dolly Blaisdell, born Jan. 26, 1744; married June 19, 1760 Thomas Bartlett Jr., of Newbury and removed to Deering, N. H. (see BARTLETT)
- IX. Jonathan, born Oct. 17, 1748; married Hannah.
- X. Spencer, born May 12, 1751; married Hannah Bartlett.
- XI. Obadiah, born April 30, 1753 - died young.
- XII. Obadiah, born Feb. 28, 1755 - died young.

\* \* \* \* \*





## MARTIN

### Susanna Martin, "The Witch of Salisbury"

Richard and Ursula North were born in England about 1590 and came to Massachusetts Colony before 1640. Richard was a "planter and husbandman" in Salisbury where he received land grants in the "first division" in 1640, and again in 1644 and 1654. He was admitted a freeman in 1641, and was listed as a commoner. He died March 1, 1667; his widow Ursula died also on March 1st, in the year 1670. They had three children, born in England, who came with them to America:

- I. Mary, married Thomas Jones before 1640.
- II. Sarah, married Mr. Oldham; she died before 1649, leaving a daughter Ann born 1634.
- III. Susanna, born about 1623, married George Martin, August 1646.

Susanna North, born about 1623, came to Massachusetts with her parents and two sisters prior to 1640. She married George Martin on Aug. 11, 1646, being his second wife. George had come to America in 1639 as a servant to Samuel Winsley. George was a blacksmith in Salisbury where he received land grants in 1642 and 1643. In 1643 he bought John Cole's original right as a commoner when Cole moved to Ipswich. He and Susanna lived on the west side of the Powow River and received seats in the town meeting house in 1667. George's first child, Hannah, was the daughter of his first wife, Hannah. His will was dated Jan. 19, 1683, and he died in 1686. Susanna bore his other eight children and died in 1692. Their children were:

- I. Hannah, daughter of 1st wife; born Feb. 1, 1643, at Salisbury; married Dec. 4, 1661, Ezekiel Worthen.
- II. Richard, born June 29, 1647; married widow Mary Hoyt Bartlett.
- III. George, born Oct. 21, 1648 - died young.
- IV. John, born Jan. 26, 1650; married Mary Weed.
- V. Esther, born April 7, 1653; married Mar. 15, 1669, John Jameson. (see JAMESON)
- VI. Jane, born Nov. 2, 1656; married 1676 Samuel Hadley.
- VII. Abigail, born Sept. 10, 1659; married 1680 James Hadlock.





VIII. William, born Dec. 11, 1662; married Mary.

IX. Samuel, born Sept. 29, 1667; probably died young.

Susanna Martin was first accused of being a witch in 1660, when she was about 47 years old. The charge was brought by one William Brown, a planter of Salisbury, who said that Susanna had bewitched his wife Elizabeth. "The church appointed a day of humiliation, to seek God in Elizabeth's behalf; and thereupon the trouble ceased . . . for which the church gave thanks for her deliverance. She came to meeting and went about her business as before." In April 1661, Elizabeth and "goodwife Osgood" were summoned to "give their evidences concerning the said Martin before the Grand Jury." Elizabeth Brown told her husband that Susanna Martin said "she would make her the miserablest creature for defaming her name at the court." About two months after this, Brown stated, his wife "would not own him", and "from that time to this very day (June 1692 - 31 years later) she has been under a strange kind of distemper and frenzy, incapable of any rational action, though strong and healthy of body." In 1687 Elizabeth Brown was canceled from the Church List.

In April 1669, George Martin sued one William Sargent for slander because he said Susanna was a witch. The jury found for Sargent; but the court "concurred not with the jury". George Martin gave bond that Susanna would appear at the next court to answer charges concerning suspicion of witchcraft.

In October 1669, she was prosecuted for witchcraft and required to acknowledge in open court that she wronged one Christopher Bartlett in charging him with lying and stealing. (Curiously, upon the death of this Christopher Bartlett, his second wife married Richard Martin, a son of Susanna) This prosecution was "prompted by the malice of certain persons."

In 1672, Susanna had the liberty of the General Court to review her former action and to "sue at Salisbury Court, subforma Pauperis."

The next year, 1673, the following record was entered under the same authority: "In answer to the petition of Susanna Martyn, humbly desiring the favour of the Court to grant hir further liberty, and that hir sister Jones may be joyned with hir in the prosecution and trial of action, as has been formerly granted by this court."

The following year, 1674, the General Court records show: "In answer to the petition of George and Susanna Martyn and Mary Jones, the court judges it proper to grant the petitioners a hearing of the whole case the next meeting of this court."



The first of these is the question of the origin of the human race. It is a question which has been discussed for centuries, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of a single origin, which holds that all the races of the human race are descended from a single pair of ancestors. This theory is supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of evolution. Another theory is the theory of multiple origins, which holds that the human race is descended from many different pairs of ancestors. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of polygenism. The third theory is the theory of a common origin, which holds that the human race is descended from a common ancestor, but that the different races are descended from different branches of this ancestor. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of monogenism.

The second of these is the question of the development of the human race. It is a question which has also been discussed for centuries, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of a gradual development, which holds that the human race has developed gradually from a lower state to a higher state. This theory is supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of evolution. Another theory is the theory of a sudden development, which holds that the human race has developed suddenly from a lower state to a higher state. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of polygenism.

The third of these is the question of the future of the human race. It is a question which has also been discussed for centuries, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of a continued development, which holds that the human race will continue to develop from its present state to a higher state. This theory is supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of evolution. Another theory is the theory of a sudden development, which holds that the human race will develop suddenly from its present state to a higher state. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of polygenism.

The fourth of these is the question of the influence of the environment on the human race. It is a question which has also been discussed for centuries, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of a strong influence, which holds that the environment has a strong influence on the human race. This theory is supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of evolution. Another theory is the theory of a weak influence, which holds that the environment has a weak influence on the human race. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of polygenism.

The fifth of these is the question of the influence of the human race on the environment. It is a question which has also been discussed for centuries, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of a strong influence, which holds that the human race has a strong influence on the environment. This theory is supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of evolution. Another theory is the theory of a weak influence, which holds that the human race has a weak influence on the environment. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of polygenism.

The sixth of these is the question of the influence of the human race on the future of the human race. It is a question which has also been discussed for centuries, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of a strong influence, which holds that the human race has a strong influence on the future of the human race. This theory is supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of evolution. Another theory is the theory of a weak influence, which holds that the human race has a weak influence on the future of the human race. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is the basis of the modern theory of polygenism.

At the next court, the Martins sued one Nathaniel Winslow for casting the imputation of witch upon Susanna. Judgment was given against the Martins, with costs and £5 for hearing the case, "which last was remitted to the Martyns upon importunate petitions of Susanna Martyn."

George Martin died in 1686, and Susanna's old enemies continued their accusations until she was arrested by a warrant dated April 30, 1692. She was brought to trial in Salem, Mass., on May 20, 1692. Several persons, who had given evidence adverse to her claims in previous civil actions, were quick to appear as witnesses at this trial. All the old charges were reinvoiced - one of them being that she went from Amesbury to Newburyport on foot in "a dirty season" (rainy weather) without getting her clothing wet.

Susanna was described as a "short active woman, wearing a hood and scarf, plump and well developed in her figure, of remarkable personal neatness; one who scorned to be drabbed; a strong-minded woman whose replies, at the trial, to the Judge's questions showed a mind far superior to that of the court." A later commentator says that "for directness, conciseness and commonsense, she has commended herself to all who have read her testimony, and has thousands of times been quoted." "She was a woman of great spirit and business capacity, and prone to wordy contests by which she had excited the jealousy of envious neighbors."

On June 29, 1692, at the age of about seventy, Susanna Martin was adjudged to be a witch and sentenced to death. For 20 days she remained in heavy chains in the Salem jail, and was required to pay court expenses, her prison keep and jailer's fees. On July 19, 1692, the old woman was hanged with three other alleged witches and a wizard, namely: Sarah Good and Rebecca Nurse of Salem, Elizabeth How of Ipswich, and George Jacobs Sr. of Salem.

John Greenleaf Whittier composed a lengthy poem, in six chapters, with one of Susanna's daughters as the principle subject, for whom he chose the fictional name of Mabel. Following are a few excerpts from that poem:

Mabel Martin, the Witch's Daughter:  
A Harvest Idyl

Here, in the dim colonial time  
Of sterner lives and gloomier faith,  
A woman lived, tradition saith,

Who wrought her neighbors foul annoy,  
And witched and plagued the countryside,  
Till at the hangman's hand she died.





Mabel Martin sat apart,  
And let the hay-mow's shadow fall  
Upon the loveliest face of all.

She sat apart, as one forbid,  
Who knew that none would condescend  
To own the witch-wife's child a friend

The seasons scarce had gone their round,  
Since curious thousands thronged to see  
Her mother at the gallows-tree;

And mocked the prison-palsied limbs  
That faltered on the fatal stairs,  
And wan lip trembling with its prayers!

Few questioned of the sorrowing child,  
Or, when they saw the mother die,  
Dreamed of the daughter's agony.

They went up to their homes that day,  
As men and Christians justified:  
God willed it, and the wretch had died!

Young Mabel from her mother's grave  
Crept to her desolate hearth-stone,  
And wrestled with her fate alone.

The school-boys jeered her as they passed,  
And, when she sought the house of prayer,  
Her mother's curse pursued her there.

And still o'er many a neighboring door  
She saw the horseshoe's curved charm,  
To guard against her mother's harm:

That mother, poor and sick and lame,  
Who daily, by the old arm-chair,  
Folded her withered hands in prayer;-

Who turned, in Salem's dreary jail,  
Her worn old Bible o'er and o'er,  
When her dim eyes could read no more.

Cruel eyes have found her Mabel out,  
And cruel lips repeat her name,  
And taunt her with her mother's shame.



Esek Harden felt her mute appeal,  
And, starting, with an angry frown,  
Hushed all the wicked murmers down.

"She is indeed her mother's child,  
But God's sweet pity ministers  
Unto no whiter soul than hers.

"Let Goody Martin rest in peace;  
I never knew her harm a fly,  
And witch or not, God knows - not I.

"I know who swore her life away;  
And as God lives, I'd not condemn  
An Indian dog on word of them."

None dared withstand him to his face,  
But one sly maiden spake aside:  
"The little witch is evil-eyed!

Her mother only killed a cow,  
or witched a churn or dairy-pan;  
But Mabel, she hath charmed a man!"

Katharine Sherman Harvey is descended from Susanna North Martin as follows:

10. Susanna North married George Martin.
9. Esther Martin married John Jameson.
8. Hannah Jameson married Jonathan Blaisdell.
7. David Blaisdell married Abigail Colby.
6. Dolly Blaisdell married Thomas Bartlett Jr.
5. Tristram Bartlett married Hannah Pulsifer.
4. Sarah Jane Bartlett married Gustavus Stone.
3. Ella Frances Stone married Harry Sherman..
2. Lytle Gustavus Sherman married Kathleen Nugent.
1. Katharine W. Sherman married Lester M. Harvey.

\* \* \* \* \*





## HADDON

Jarret (or Gerard) Haddon, born about 1608 in England, married Margaret and came to America. He was living in Cambridge, Mass., in 1632 where he became a freeman in 1634. He received land there in the "first division" and again in 1640. In 1644 he moved to the west side of the Powow River. He was one of the first settlers of Amesbury where he received land in 1654, and in 1667 received a seat in the Amesbury meeting house. He was a member of the Salisbury Church in 1677 and 1687. He received "children's land" for his daughter in 1659 and a "township" grant for one of his daughters in 1660. In 1680 he was a selectman. His wife Margaret died March 20, 1672. Jarret died at Amesbury about 1689, his will having been dated Jan. 20, 1686. They had children:

- I. Mary Haddon, married about 1656 Henry Blaisdell (see BLAISDELL).
- II. Sarah, born Jan. 15, 1639, at Salisbury; married first Edmund Elliot, and secondly Mr. Younglove.

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## AMBROSE

Henry Ambrose Sr., born in England about 1613, came to America where he followed the trade of house carpenter. He lived in Hampton, Massachusetts, in 1640 where he was made a freeman May 18, 1642. He bought land in Salisbury in 1649. He lived in Charlestown in 1653 and in Boston in 1654 at which time he sold his Salisbury land. His wife's name was Susanna. Henry died in 1658 and his widow married John Severance before 1664. Susanna and Henry Ambrose had children:

- I. Ebenezer, born about 1640.
- II. Samuel, baptized July 25, 1641; married Hope Lamberton.
- III. Henry Jr., born June 1649 at Salisbury.
- IV. Abigail, born Dec. 28, 1654 in Boston; married 1672 William Osgood.

Henry Ambrose Jr. of Salisbury, Mass. was born June 1649. He was a weaver and married October 1672 Susanna Worcester, widow of Timothy Worcester. Henry Jr. took the oath of allegiance and fidelity at Salisbury in 1677. On Oct. 16, 1715, he and his wife were admitted as members of the Salisbury Church. Their children were:

- I. Dorothy Ambrose, born Sept. 21, 1673; married Samuel Colby (see COLBY).
- II. Nathaniel, born Jan. 26, 1675 - died young.
- III. Nathaniel (II), born Feb. 26, 1677; m. 1697 Sarah Eastman.





## SARGEANT

William Sargeant was born about 1598 in England. He came to America and was one of the founders of Ipswich in 1633. He was also one of the first settlers of Hampton in 1638. Later he lived in Newbury. He received land grants in Salisbury in 1640, '41, '42, '43, and '54. He was one of the original settlers of Amesbury, where he received land in 1654 and '68. He received a "township" grant for one of his sons in 1660. In 1667 he held a seat in town meeting house. He married first Judith Perkins, secondly Elizabeth Perkins, and thirdly Joanna Pindor, widow of Valentine Rowell, on Sept. 18, 1670. William died about 1674, and his widow Joanna married Oct. 26, 1676, Richard Currier. William Sargeant and Elizabeth Perkins had:

- I. Lydia.
- II. Mary, married 1652 Philip Challis.
- III. Elizabeth.
- IV. Thomas, born June 11, 1643; married 1667 Rachel Barnes.
- V. William, born Jan. 2, 1645; married Mary Colby.
- VI. Elizabeth Sargeant, born Nov. 22, 1648 at Salisbury; married about 1667 Samuel Colby.
- VII. Sarah, born Feb. 29, 1651; married 1681 Orlando Bagley.

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## FROST

The name Frost is of pure Scandinavian origin, the family being established in England by early Danish invaders, before the Norman conquest. The name appears frequently in England from 1135 on. There were other pioneer Frost families in New England besides Edmund Frost who came to America in 1635.

Edmund Frost was born about 1610 in County Suffolk, England, the son of John Frost. Edmund was a prominent member of the Puritan congregation in England and America. Edmund and his wife, Thomasine, with their infant son John sailed from Ipswich, England, in the ship "Great Hope" in 1635 and landed at Cambridge, Mass., where Edmund was made an elder of the church that first year. In 1639 Frost bought from Thomas Blodgett an estate on Dunster Street in Cambridge between Mount Auburn Street and Harvard Square. Later he bought a house on Garden Street and acquired ten acres on Kirkland Street. Thomasine died before 1653. Edmund's second wife was Mary who died before 1669. He married thirdly Reana Daniel. Edmund had eight children by his first wife Thomasine, and one by Mary, as follows:





- I. John, born 1632 in England.
- II. Thomas, born March 1637 in Cambridge, Mass. - died 1639.
- III. Samuel, born Feb. 1639.
- IV. Joseph, born Jan. 13, 1640.
- V. James, born April 9, 1643.
- VI. Mary, born July 24, 1645.
- VII. Ephraim, born 1646.
- VIII. Thomas (II), born 1647, son of Thomasine.
- IX. Sarah, born 1653, daughter of Mary.

Thomas Frost was born 1647 at Cambridge, Mass. He was a soldier in Captain Joseph Sills militia, participating in the winter campaign of 1675 against the Naragansett Indian fortress which resulted in its capture and destruction. He married in Sudbury Nov. 12, 1678, Mary Gibbs, widow of John Goodridge, and daughter of Mary Bradish and Matthew Gibbs; Mary died at Sudbury Feb. 20, 1690. Thomas married secondly July 9, 1691, Hannah Johnson who died May 3, 1712. He married thirdly Dec. 12, 1712, Sarah Singletary. Thomas died in 1724. He had 4 children by Mary Gibbs and 1 by Hannah Johnson.

- I. Thomas, born Aug. 23, 1679; son of Mary Gibbs Frost.
- II. John, born Sept. 14, 1684; moved to Groton.
- III. Samuel, born Nov. 23, 1686.
- IV. Mary, born Nov. 8, 1690 - died in 3 months.
- V. Sarah, born about 1692.

Thomas Frost Jr. was born Aug. 23, 1679. He married Jane Wright who died in 1737. He lived in Framingham, Mass, and owned a negro slave named Gloster. Thomas died Feb. 29, 1751. His children were:

- I. Mary, born July 29, 1713 - died May 26, 1760; married Mar. 12, 1733, Daniel Stone (see STONE).
- II. Sybilla, born Sept. 28, 1715.
- III. Sarah, born Dec. 6, 1717; died Dec. 3, 1754.
- IV. Eunice, born May 23, 1720; married Mar. 10, 1740 Abner Stone.
- V. Beulah, baptized Aug. 11, 1723.
- VI. Hepzibah, born Feb. 22, 1729.

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## MOWER

The name Mower is not a common one in England or America. The family in England is represented by two main branches in Devonshire and Derbyshire, the Derby clan being the original and very ancient. The origin of the name is preserved in an epic record which states that among the warriors who fought under Hereward the Saxon was one called Leofrick. Hereward in 1070 was an opponent of William I in England, and was one of the last of his race to withstand the Norman conquests. In one of these hand-to-hand battles Leofrick slew twenty Normans with a scythe for which Hereward bestowed upon him the agnomen of Mower. The Mower family inherits its name directly from this doughty old Saxon, Leofrick the Mower.

Richard Mower was the first of the family to come to America, sailing from Devonshire, England, at the age of 20 in the ship "Blessing" to arrive at Salem in 1635. Born in 1615, Richard came to be a mariner. He moved to Lynn, Mass., about 1650. His first wife, Alice, was the mother of all his children; she died in 1661. He married secondly on Nov. 6, 1662, Elizabeth Wilde of Ipswich, Mass. who survived him. Richard died Jan. 1, 1668. He and Alice had:

- I. John, born 1640 - died Oct. 22, 1694; married Susanna Marshall.
- II. Samuel, born 1642 - died Nov. 22, 1694; married Joanna Marshall.
- III. Thomas, disappeared.
- IV. Mary, born Jan. 15, 1661.

Samuel Mower was born in 1642. He lived in Lynn, Mass., where he was a blacksmith. In 1691 he was made a freeman. He married Joanna Marshall, daughter of Rebecca and Capt. Thomas Marshall. Samuel fought in the Naragansett campaign of King Philip's War where his company was ambushed by the Indians. Most of the soldiers were killed but Samuel narrowly escaped. He died Nov. 22, 1694. All the Mowers of Maine are descended from Samuel. He and Joanna had:

- I. Joanna, born 1676 - died a week later.
- II. Rebecca, born 1677 - died in infancy.
- III. Abigail, born 1678; married William Merriam of Lynn in 1709.
- IV. Ephraim, born 1681 - died 1748.
- V. Sarah, born 1682.
- VI. Thomas, born 1684 - died 1730.
- VII. Samuel Jr., born Sept. 26, 1689 - died May 8, 1760.
- VIII. Richard, born 1692.
- IX. Ebenezer, born 1695.

Samuel Mower Jr., born Sept. 26, 1689, settled in Malden, Mass., about 1714 where he married Jan. 4, 1716, Elizabeth Sprague. They





moved to Tadnich Hill in Worcester about 1741 where Samuel became a prominent citizen, juryman, highway surveyor, tax collector and school committee-man. He died May 8, 1760. Their children, all born in Malden, were:

- I. Elizabeth, born Oct. 28, 1716 - died Aug. 5, 1790.
- II. Abigail, born 1718 - died 1801.
- III. Samuel, born 1720 - 1784.
- IV. Ephraim, born 1723 - died 1790.
- V. John, born 1724 - died 1806.
- VI. Lydia, born 1726.
- VII. Jonathan, born 1730 - 1816.

Elizabeth Mower, born Oct. 28, 1716; married first on Dec. 21, 1739, Jonathan Lynde, born March 14, 1714, a descendant of one of Malden's oldest families. She married secondly in 1761 Jedediah Tucker of Shrewsbury who lived to be 100 years old. Elizabeth died Aug. 5, 1790. By Jonathan Lynde she had Elizabeth Lynde, born 1741, who married Dr. Elijah Stone (see STONE for descendants).

Jonathan Lynde was the son of Captain John Lynde, who was grandson of Thomas Lynde who first settled at Charlestown, Mass. in 1634, then permanently at Malden. Thomas's sons were Thomas Jr. and Joseph. Simon Lynde at Boston in 1650, married Hannah, daughter of John Newgate, and had nine sons and two daughters.

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### SPRAGUE

Edward Sprague of Upway, Devonshire, England, came to the Bay Colony in 1628/9 in the "Abigail" under Capt. Endicott with about 20 on board besides the crew, in Higginson's fleet, one year before the arrival of Governor Winthrop. He brought his family with him, paying passage for them all, to take up lands in Massachusetts. They landed at Salem, settled temporarily in Charlestown, and a year later moved over to Malden where they settled permanently. Edward Sprague's sons were:

1. Ralph
2. Richard, born England 1605 - died 1668; married Mary and had no children.
3. William, born England 1609 - died 1675. Later moved to Hingham, Mass., in 1636. He married 1635 Millicent Eames (d. 1696) and had: Anthony, 1636; John, 1638; Samuel, 1640; Elizabeth, 1641; Jonathan, 1642 (d. at 4); Persis (a daughter), 1643; Joanna, 1644; Jonathan II, 1648; William, 1650; Mary, 1652; and Hannah, 1655.



Ralph Sprague, born in England in 1603, came to America with his family, and two years later married Joan Corbin, daughter of John Corbin of England. They lived in Malden and were numbered 102 and 103 on the church list. Later they lived in Mystic, Conn. Their children were:

1. John.
2. Samuel, baptized June 3, 1632; married Rebecca Crawford.
3. Mary, baptized Sept. 14, 1634; married Daniel Edmonds.
4. Richard, married Eunice Chester.
5. Phineas, baptized July 31, 1637.

John Sprague, eldest son of Ralph and Joan was made a freeman of Malden in 1653. He married May 2, 1650, Lydia Goffe (died Dec. 11, 1715) daughter of Edward Goffe of Cambridge. John died Dec. 16, 1703. Their children were:

1. John, born Mar. 9, 1651.
2. Lydia.
3. Jonathan, born Oct. 1656.
4. Samuel, born Feb. 21, 1659.
5. Mary, born April 13, 1661.
6. Phineas, born Feb. 1666.
7. Edward.
8. Deborah, born Sept. 21, 1670.
9. Sarah, born Feb. 1673.

Phineas Sprague, born Feb. 1666, married Elizabeth and had:

1. Elizabeth, born Oct. 11, 1690.
2. Mary, born Oct. 15, 1693.
3. Tabitha, born Oct. 19, 1696.
4. Phineas, born Jan. 13, 1700.
5. Sarah, born Jan. 30, 1702.
6. Lois, born Nov. 18, 1705.
7. Lydia, born Dec. 11, 1708.
8. Samuel, born Sept. 27, 1712.

Elizabeth Sprague, born Oct. 11, 1690; married Samuel Mower, Jr. on Jan. 4, 1716 (see MOWER).

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## UPHAM

John Upham was born in 1600 in Somersetshire, England. On March 20, 1635, with 100 other passengers, he sailed with his family and his sister, Sarah Upham (born 1609), from Weymouth in old Dorset, England. They arrived at the village of Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony on May 6, 1635. On July 2nd of that year, John Upham with others settled on a site called Wessaguscus where they established a colony and founded the town of Weymouth, Mass. He died Feb. 25, 1681. He had married in England, Elizabeth Webb, born 1603. They had:

- I. John Jr., born 1628 in England.
- II. Nathaniel, born 1630 in England.
- III. Elizabeth, born 1632 in England.
- IV. Phineas, born 1635 at Weymouth, Mass.

Phineas Upham was born in 1635 at Weymouth, Mass., the only son of John Upham that left posterity. He was married by Rev. Richard Russell on April 14, 1658 to Ruth Wood, born 1636 - died Jan. 18, 1696, daughter of Ruth and Edward Wood of Charlestown. Phineas served as a Lieutenant for the entire three years of war against King Philip the Indian and was wounded in the bloody battle at Great Swamp Fort. As a result of the rigors of war, he died at the age of 41 in October 1776. He and Ruth Wood had seven children, all born at Malden:

- I. Phineas, born May 22, 1659.
- II. Nathaniel, born 1661.
- III. Ruth, born 1664 - died Dec. 8, 1676.
- IV. John, born Dec. 9, 1666; married Abigail Hayward.
- V. Elizabeth, married Samuel Green, Oct. 28, 1691.
- VI. Thomas, born 1668.
- VII. Richard, born 1675.

Thomas Upham was born at Malden, Mass., in 1668; married Elizabeth Hovey (see HOVEY) of Topsfield in 1693; she died Feb. 16, 1703. Thomas married secondly on Oct. 2, 1704, Mary Brown of Reading, Mass., who died in 1707. He married thirdly Ruth Cutler, born 1688 - died 1758, the widow of John Smith. Thomas was a farmer. He also owned land in Reading. He had children as follows, 4 by his first wife, 1 each by second and third wives:

- I. Thomas, born 1694, baptized Nov. 18 at Topsfield.
- II. Elizabeth, born 1695; married 1726 Joseph Woolson.
- III. Abijah, born 1698; son of Elizabeth Hovey Upham.
- IV. Nathan, born 1701.
- V. Josiah, born 1705; son of Mary Brown Upham.
- VI. Joseph, born Apr. 14, 1712; son of Ruth Cutler Smith Upham.





Deacon Abijah Upham was born in 1698 at Malden, Mass. He married in 1725 Elizabeth Spring, born 1704 - died Feb. 18, 1704. He was deacon of the church for almost 30 years, representative of the General Court for several terms, often a selectman, and owned a large part of the town's business. He died Dec. 3, 1775, and was buried in Weston, Mass. He and Elizabeth had:

- I. Abijah, Jr., born May 1, 1726; settled in Canton.
- II. Amos, born 1727 - died 1750.
- III. Mehitabel, born 1741; married Elisha Jones Jr. 1761.
- IV. Eunice, born 1744; married 1764 Capt. Roger Dench.
- V. Phineas, born April 26, 1747.
- VI. Susanna, married Nov. 30, 1769, Uriah Gregory.

Abijah Upham Jr., was born May 1, 1726 at Weston. He married Jemima Bailey of Staughton (now Canton, Mass.) where he went in search of ship timber and obtained "many acres of good oak land". His father bought a farm at Staughton which he later gave to Abijah Jr. He and Jemima Bailey had:

- I. Abijah, born May 17, 1752; married Rebecca Gill.
- II. Amos, born about 1753; married Lucy Hewitt and went to Ohio.
- III. Jemima, married Seth Trowbridge.
- IV. Elizabeth, married Dudley Bailey.
- V. Jonathan, born Oct. 5, 1767; married Hannah Snell.
- VI. Nathan, married Susan Tilden and went to Pennsylvania.

Amos Upham was born in Canton about 1753. In 1787 he married Lucy Hewitt. Amos was a captain in the Revolutionary War, afterward keeping a store just below Bunker Hill. Later he owned a lumber business in Boston, and finally moved out west to Newbury, Ohio. Amos and Lucy had:

- I. Amos, born 1787 at Canton; married Margaret Tucker and moved to Newbury, Ohio about 1818.
- II. Phineas, born 1790.
- III. Joel, born 1793; married Mrs. Bussy of Dorchester in 1818. He died in 1830.
- IV. Elizabeth (called Eliza) born 1795; married Jonathan Stone in 1815. (see STONE for descendants).
- V. Lucy, married Pelatah Adams, and went to Ohio.

\* \* \* \* \*



## HOVEY

The name Hovey is from the old Anglo-Saxon "hof" meaning a "walled place", plus the suffix "ey" meaning "island", hence hofey, or Hovey, meaning a "walled island".

Richard Hovey, born 1575, a glover of Waltham Abbey, Essex County, England, died there in March 1636. He had:

- I. Agnes, buried 1597.
- II. Margaret, baptized 1602.
- III. Janne, baptized 1604.
- IV. Francis, baptized 1607.
- V. James, baptized 1610.
- VI. John, baptized 1612.
- VII. Isabell, baptized 1614.
- VIII. Katherine, baptized 1616.
- IX. Daniel, baptized 1618.

Daniel Hovey, born at Waltham Abbey in Essex County, England, Aug. 9, 1618, and received a good education for those times. At the age of 17 he sailed to America and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1635, where he was a farmer. For a while he lived in Hadley, Mass., where he "suffered much at the hands of the Indians". He died at Ipswich April 24, 1692. He married in 1641 Abigail Andrews, daughter of Robert Andrews and Elizabeth Franklin of Ipswich. Daniel and Abigail had:

- I. Daniel, born 1642.
- II. John, born 1644.
- III. Thomas, born 1648.
- IV. James, born 1650.
- V. Joseph, born 1653.
- VI. Abigail, married John Ayers.
- VII. Nathaniel, born 1657.

John Hovey was born at Ipswich, Mass. in 1644. He moved to Topsfield, Mass. where his father left him a farm in 1671. He married first Dorcas Ivory on Aug. 13, 1665; she died in 1711. He married secondly Mercy Goodhue. John died March 29, 1718. His children by Dorcas Ivory were:

- I. John, born 1666.
- II. Dorcas, born 1668; married Isaac Jewett.
- III. A daughter, born 1670 - died 10 days later.
- IV. Elizabeth, born Jan 18, 1671; married April 21, 1693, Thomas Upham (see UPHAM).
- V. Susannah, born 1674; married Ebenezer Averill.
- VI. Luke, born 1676.
- VII. Abigail, born 1680; married Richard Upham.
- VIII. Ivory, born May 4, 1682.

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## BAILEY

The name Bailey is from the Norman French "bailee" meaning a "prison area" and probably derives from one who guarded a prison, such as a bailiff.

Thomas Bailey, Sr. was at Weymouth, Mass., before 1625, and was admitted a freeman in Plymouth Colony on May 13, 1640. He had a farm of 25 acres and home on the southerly side of King Oak Hill in Wessagussett which later became Weymouth. His will was proved May 10, 1681. Ruth and Thomas Bailey had:

- I. John Bailey, born Weymouth 1625 - died Freetown, Mass. June 22, 1686. He was a Sergeant in King Philips War; married first Sarah White, and secondly Ruth Clothier.
- II. Thomas Bailey Jr., married 1660 Ruth Porter.
- III. Samuel Bailey, married Mary who died 1711.
- IV. Esther Bailey; married John King of Weymouth.

Jemima Bailey who was a descendant of Thomas Bailey, Sr. married Abijah Upham Jr. (see UPHAM).

\* \* \* \* \*

## JAMESON

James Jameson of Boston married Sarah. She was admitted to the Boston Church Nov. 27, 1647, and died March 25, 1696. James died in January 1661. Their children were:

- I. Maria, baptized Nov. 28, 1647; married William Gard.
- II. John Jameson, born Sept. 1, 1648.
- III. James Jr., born Dec. 22, 1651.
- IV. Sarah, born Jan. 2, 1654.
- V. Joseph, baptized June 20, 1658.

John Jameson was born Sept. 1, 1648, and lived in Amesbury where he was a planter in 1668, made a townsman in 1669, took the oath of allegiance in 1677, and became a member of the "training band" in 1680. He was a "Tithingman" in 1693, and was still living in Amesbury in 1696. He married March 15, 1669, Esther Martin, daughter of Susanna Martin the "Witch of Salisbury" (see MARTIN). Esther was still living in 1696. Their children were:

- I. Mary, born Aug. 30, 1670; married 1688 John Stevens.
- II. Susanna, born Feb. 20, 1672; married William Pressey.
- III. Jane, born Feb. 23, 1673; married Thomas Nichols.





- IV. Esther, born July 19, 1676; married 1701 Samuel Goodwin.
- V. Hannah Jameson, married Jonathan Blaisdell (see BLAISDELL).
- VI. Elizabeth, born Dec. 28, 1690; married 1714 Benjamin Sawyer.
- VII. John, born Aug. 14, 1696; married 1726 Mary Worthen.

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## NUGENT

Brigadier General Robert Moore Nugent was born July 27, 1824 in Kilkeel, County Down, North of Ireland, the son of Robert Nugent of Kilkeel and Jane Moore (see MOORE). He was one of a large Presbyterian family. One of his brothers, Richard, came to America where he resided for a while and then returned to Ireland, leaving a large family in America. Of these, one son, Thomas Nugent, went to Australia; another, Robert Nugent, named after the general, lived in New York City.

Leaving a sweetheart behind in Ireland, Robert Moore Nugent came to America in 1842 at the age of nineteen with credentials to William Henry Harrison, a prominent New Yorker residing on Mott Street and a kinsman of the Whig president of the U. S. of that name. Robert married in 1851 Prudentia Louise Dawson Foyle, Mr. W. H. Harrison's granddaughter. She was born Sept. 14 1833 and died Sept. 15, 1903. Their children were:

- I. George Robert, born 1853; married Cornelia and had:
  1. Margaret (Marnie) Nugent, unmarried.
  2. Irene Nugent, unmarried.
- II. Edward, born 1855 - died young.
- III. Frederick Foyle born Aug. 18, 1857 - died Sept. 16, 1921.
- IV. Emma Jane, born 1859 - died Oct. 1944; married E. J. Smith.
- V. A son, born 1863 - died young.
- VI. Prudentia Porter, born 1868 in Indian Territory; married J. C. Culbert.
- VII. Mary, born 1872; married Samuel Putnam and had:
  1. Dorothy Louise Putnam, married John Brodsky and had:
    - A. John Putnam Brodsky.
    - B. Robert Brodsky.

General Nugent organized the N. Y. Volunteer 69th Brigade which was famous throughout the Civil War for its prowess; it was called the "Fighting 69th" and the "Irish Brigade"; it was reactivated in World Wars I and II when it again proved its bravery. General





Nugent commanded the Union troops in one of the hardest-fought critical battles of the Rebellion. The commanding officer was carried off the field intoxicated - a fact which every soldier knew but suppressed to preserve the reputation of the brigade. Nugent lead the attack in his place and the battle was won. Not one of his men came off the field unscathed, and every man received a citation. The General received the Distinguished Service Cross and many other honors during his career. Toward the end of the battle Nugent's cartridge belt loosened and swung around, bringing his pistol in front of him just in time to stop a bullet which otherwise would have killed him; the force of the shot knocked him off his horse.

During the time of the draft riots in New York City, Nugent was appointed Provost Marshal General of the city to quell the insurrection of those who objected to being drafted for military service. On July 8, 1863, there was a general uprising in upper New York City among the lower classes who protested the draft. The Nugents were living on 86th Street and at the time none of the family was at home except 6-year-old Frederick, the General's son, who was playing in front of the house. An unruly mob gathered and threatened the child's life with shouts: "Yes, he's Nugent's son, hang him up to the lamp post". They might have carried out their threats but for a quick-witted neighbor, Mrs. Littlefield, who pretended that the child was hers. She pulled him through the fence and into her house and locked the door, while other neighbors ran for the police who were unable to restrain the crowd. The mob broke into the General's house and pillaged it, cutting up velvet carpets, slashing portraits, breaking china and furnishings, and stealing silver. Months later when the Nugents drove through the outskirts of the city they noticed pieces of their carpets covering the dirt floors of squatters' huts.

At the close of the war, General Nugent requested duty in the wild West and was stationed at many exciting posts, whence he took his family, during the height of the Indian Wars. His daughter, Prudentia, was born at Camp Cook at the headwaters of the Missouri River; the fort later caved into the stream during a flood and was demolished. The family had some interesting experiences in Utah where they became well acquainted with the Mormons. At another time they lived at Fort Douglas. At one post, the General entertained and came to know Sitting Bull, the most famous and powerful of the Western Indian Chieftains, for whose fighting ability and strategy Nugent had a high regard. Yet it was from this same post that Custer went out on his last expedition and became separated from his main body of troops with only a small detachment. All were killed and all but Custer were scalped. This signalled a general uprising of the Sioux Nation under Sitting Bull who not long before had smoked the peace pipe with Custer at Fort Robinson. Before his death, Custer had dispatched a loyal Indian scout, Crabtree, to warn the garrison





at the fort that the Sioux were on the warpath, but the raiding Indians were hard behind him and filled his body with arrows as he clawed at the gates of the stockade. Three thousand painted Sioux poured down from the hills. The women and children were placed in the guard house over the ammunition magazine where they were to be blown to pieces to avoid scalping and torture if the red men took the fort. The Indians whirled round and round the fort on their ponies and, as night came on, tossed flaming knots over the stockade to fire the wooden dwellings inside. General Nugent's wife was huddled above the powder magazine holding baby Prudentia in her arms, with George and Emma at her side. Frederick climbed up to hide on the shelf of a closet. Just when it seemed that the redskins would break in, the main body of troops came riding in, scattered the Sioux attack, and all but those killed by Indian guns and bows were saved.

At another time, when Prudentia was a tiny girl, she was stolen by some Indians who had pitched camp near the post. Her absence was discovered just as the Indians were breaking camp. When rescued she was clad in little Indian buckskins and moccasins which her parents kept for her until she grew up. They are still in the family.

Prudentia Louise Dawson Foyle was born at Argyle, Washington County, New York (about 12 miles southeast of Glens Falls) on September 14, 1833. She had sisters Lyticia and Alice. Her family moved to New Orleans, La. In the yellow fever epidemic of 1848, her entire family was wiped out except for herself. Friends of the family in New Orleans had difficulty locating her relatives but finally were able to send her alone at the age of 15 to live with her grandparents at No. 5 Mott Street in New York City. Her grandfather was William Henry Harrison, a kinsman of the Whig president of the U. S. of the same name. He was a prominent New York lawyer. Her grandmother is said to have been born in England, a daughter of Lord Dawson, a British peer. In 1851 at the age of 19, she married Robert Moore Nugent of Ireland. She died in 1904. Her obituary in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle read as follows:

Prudentia Foyle, widow of General Robert Nugent, was a woman of great personal charm and noted for her courage. In the Indian warfare in the Northwest in the early seventies, in which General Nugent took an active part, she was often an heroic spectator. The General organized and commanded throughout the Civil War the Sixty-Ninth New York Volunteers, composed largely of New York Irish immigrants.

After the Civil War, General Nugent was stationed variously in Montana, Dakota, Utah and Nebraska, where for nearly ten years he gained additional fame as a skillful Indian fighter, participating in many engagements against the redmen. His family accompanied him to the different forts. He was brevetted on four separate occasions for bravery on the field of battle, and was finally brevetted





Brigadier General for gallantry and meritorious conduct throughout the Civil War. He died June 20, 1901, as the ultimate result of wounds received in battle.

Frederick Foyle Nugent, was born Aug. 18, 1857. He married Oct. 11, 1882, at Skaneateles, N. Y., Millicent L. Coe (see COE) of Whitestone, L. I., N. Y. He was an attorney and vice-president of the Lawyers Surety Company of N. Y., which he helped to found. He died Sept. 16, 1921, in N. Y. C. Frederick and Millicent had the following children.

I. Leslie Coe Nugent, born Aug. 1, 1883 at N. Y. C.; married April 25, 1917, Maurice Jameson Mitchell of Kentucky and later separated. She adopted two children; they lived in Rutland, Vt.

1. John Paca Mitchell, born Maryland April 24, 1920.

2. Virginia Leslie Mitchell, born June 1, 1924; married David L. Young and had:

A. Amy Virginia Young, born Rutland July 1944.

B. Leslie Young, born 1945.

II. Emily Louisa Nugent, born Mar. 10, 1886 at N. Y. C.; married July 3, 1916, Rex Preston Sheldon. They lived in Rutland, Vt., and had the following children:

1. Alice Millicent Sheldon, born June 17, 1917; married Robert Sewall and had:

A. Jonathan Wolf Sewall, born Sept. 1942.

2. Marjorie Anna Sheldon, born Nov. 4, 1921, at Salisbury, Vt.; married Charles Emilio and had:

A. James Robert Emilio.

3. Emily Louisa Sheldon, born Feb. 18, 1923.

4. Rex Preston Sheldon Jr., born Dec. 22, 1927.

III. Robert Edward Nugent, born 1889 - died immediately.

IV. Beatrice Frederica Nugent, born June 6, 1891; married April 21, 1915, to Ronald Douglas Graham and had:

1. Ronald Douglas Graham Jr., born Aug. 18, 1920 at Flushing, L. I., N. Y.; married Aug. 31, 1943 Beryl Farley.





V. Kathleen De Garmo Nugent, born Nov. 21, 1893 at Matteawan, N. Y., and moved to N. Y. C. with her parents one year later; baptized Feb. 14, 1895 at Matteawan by Episcopal Bishop Burgess; confirmed 1906 in Holy Trinity, N. Y. C. The name De Garmo was that of a close friend of her mother's. Kathleen was graduated from Teachers College, N. Y. C., and taught school for one term. She married April 22, 1918, Lytle Gustavus Sherman (see SHERMAN for children and descendants) in St. Lukes Church, 141st Street, N. Y. C. Mr. Edward T. Holland was best man, and her sister, Beatrice maid of-honor. Kathleen Nugent was 5' 3" tall, weighed 110 lbs., and had auburn hair and brown eyes, with a fair, ruddy complexion.

Prudentia Porter Nugent ("Aunt Prue") and Millicent Coe ("Nannie") both lived to be very old and gave these anecdotes to L. M. Harvey, Jr. about 1945. Katharine Harvey has a number of Sioux Indian relics given her by her great aunt Prudentia and her grandmother Millicent Coe Nugent who got them from the General; these consist of an Indian pipe, tomahawks, mocassins, woven rugs, etc.

\* \* \* \* \*





## MOORE

William Moore Sr. came from Ballasalla in the Isle of Man, early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and settled at Cranfield Point in Ireland. He married the daughter of a German family by the name of Wauchop who had settled there before him. Their children were:

1. William Moore Jr.
2. John, married Miss Houston.
3. Charles, married Nanny Ross.
4. James, married Ann Annett of Ballyvea.

William Moore Jr. married Jane Wallace of Magherafelt, County Derry. She was a sister of the Rev. Mr. Wallace, minister of Ballymagaugh meeting house in the field opposite the R. C. Chapel gate. They had:

1. Charles, of Ballyvea, married and had 10 children.
2. Joshua, married Margaret Wauchop of Skerris.
3. Archibald, of Ballyrahatin.
4. William, of County Cavan.
5. Hugh Moore married Jane Scott of Kerryduff.
6. John, married (1) Eliza Small, (2) Ann Waddell.
7. Margaret, married John Orr.

Hugh Moore and Jane Scott had:

1. Christianna, married James Paxton of Aughnacloy.
2. Jane, married Archibald Stevenson of Kilkeel.
3. John, married (1) Margaret Moody of Lisraw, County Armaugh, and (2) Jane Moore of Ballinahatin.
4. Ann, married Dr. Magoffin Newry.
5. Hugh Jr.

John Moore and Margaret Moody had:

1. Nathaniel, married and had Margaret and James.
2. Jane, married Robert Nugent of Kilkeel (see NUGENT).
3. Mary Ann.
4. Eliza.
5. John
6. Hugh, married Lucretia Davidson.

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## COE

The name Coe comes from the 12th Century Norman-French word "le cou" meaning "the cook", which in turn was derived from the Latin word "cocus" having the same meaning. Coe is therefore an ancient variation of the name Cook. The Coe name first appeared in eastern England about 1300 as "le Coo", in 1400 simply as Coo, and later as Cooe.

The unbroken line of descent begins in 1340, as follows:

1. John Coo of Gestingthorpe, Essex Co., England. Born 1340 - died 1415. He was founder of the Hawkwood Chantries.
2. John Coo Jr., of Gestingthorpe, born 1375 - died 1425. Married Eleanor.
3. John Coo III of Gestingthorpe, born 1400 - died 1450.
4. Thomas Coo of Gestingthorpe, born 1430 - died 1507.
5. John Coo of Gestingthorpe, born 1460 - died 1520. Married Joane Golding, daughter of Thomas Golding.
6. John Coo Jr. of Gestingthorpe, born 1495 - died 1533. Married Margaret.
7. John Coo III of Maplestead and Wiston, born 1523 - died 1558. Married Dorothy.
8. Henry Coe of Thorpe-Morieux, born 1555, died 1631. Married Mary who died 1631, and had:
  - A. Robert Coe of Boxford, England, born 1596. Came to America in 1634 with family.
  - B. William Coe, born 1598, remained in England.
  - C. Thomas Coe, born 1601, remained in England.

Robert Coe was born at Thorpe-Morieux, a small parish in Suffolk County, England, and baptized Oct. 26, 1596. His father Henry was a substantial yeoman and clothmaker, and was warden of the local church. In 1625 Robert Coe was living in Boxford, England. In the spring of 1634 he took his family to the port of Ipswich, England, whence they embarked with 78 other passengers on the ship "Francis" under Captain Cutting. They arrived in Boston in July 1634 and went immediately to Watertown, Mass. Robert was admitted a freeman that first





year. In June of 1635 he went to Westethersfield, Conn., as one of the first settlers. In 1640 he settled in Stamford, Conn. Because of a difference in religious beliefs he crossed the Sound in 1644 to Long Island which was then under Dutch rule. There he founded the town of Hempstead. In 1652 he moved to a site called Mespat by the Indians and founded the town now known as Newtown and which was formerly known as Middleburg. He conveyed his lands at Newtown to his son John, and in 1656 founded the present town of Jamaica, known as Rustdorp to the Dutch. Robert was a magistrate all his life and, in 1669, was appointed high-sheriff of all Long Island. In 1674, when almost an octogenarian, he married his third wife, Jane, widow of John Smith and Edward Rouse. He bought a farm where he settled with his bride who was nearly a score of years younger than himself.

Robert's son John was the ancestor of the Coes in the New York metropolitan area, while his other son, Robert Jr., was the ancestor of the New England and upper New York State Coes.

Robert Coe Sr., married (1) 1623 in England, Mary who died Oct. 27, 1628, at Boxted. She was the mother of all of his children. He married (2) in England, April 29, 1630, Hannah Dearsley, born 1591, who came to New England with Robert and his children. He married (3) Feb. 15, 1674, at Long Island, Jane Rouse. Robert's children, all born in England by his first wife Mary, were:

- I. John, born 1625, baptized Aug. 20, settled on Long Island.
- II. Robert, born 1626, baptized Sept. 19, a twin.
- III. Mary, born 1626, baptized Sept. 19, a twin.
- IV. Benjamin, born 1628, baptized Oct. 18.

Robert Coe Jr., born at Boxford, Suffolk Co., England, was baptized Sept. 19, 1626. He came to Boston at age 7 in 1634 with his father. He was taken to Watertown, Mass., Wethersfield, Conn., and Stamford, Conn. Although his father and brothers removed to Long Island in 1644, he, at age 18, remained permanently in Connecticut. In 1650 he married Hannah Mitchell, baptized at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, June 26, 1631, daughter of Matthew Mitchell and Susan Butterfield. She came to New England with her parents in the spring of 1635 to Wethersfield, Conn., where her father became a prominent citizen. After the death of her husband, Robert Coe, in 1659, she married at age 28, Nicholas Elsey of New Haven, Conn., whither she went to reside with her children. She died April 2, 1702. Robert purchased a homestead in 1652 from the widow of Thomas Ramble in Stratford, Conn., where he settled with his wife Hannah. The descendants of Robert Coe, Jr. lived in Connecticut for a century after his death. About 1756 some of his descendants settled in Weslin, Mass., and after the Revolution branches were established in New Hampshire and in New York State, finally spreading to all parts of the United States. Robert died in Sept. 1659. Robert Coe Jr. and Hannah Mitchell had children:





- I. Hannah, born Dec. 14, 1651 - died young.
- II. Susannah, born Aug. 16, 1653 - died April 2, 1746; married John Alling son of Roger.
- III. Sarah, born April 1656.
- IV. John Coe, born May 10, 1658.

Captain John Coe was born in Stratford, Conn. May 10, 1658. While still an infant he was taken to New Haven by his mother who re-married there. In 1678 his mother conveyed to him his father's property and house at Stratford and 86 acres of other land. In 1683 he exchanged his house lot for one across the street belonging to Thomas Uffoot, and formerly to the Hurd and Barlow families. There he built a capacious dwelling which he occupied for the rest of his life, and his family for six generations thereafter. He was the leading man of Stratford in his day, being a farmer, innkeeper, land speculator, miller and merchant. He represented Stratford in the Connecticut Assembly, and held numerous town offices. In 1709, he became captain of militia and served in 1708 in the French and Indian War, at which time he wrote his wife as follows:

Westfield, Mass.  
Aug. 23d, 1708

My Dear Wife:

Thies come to bring my hearty love and eflections to you and to tell you of my earnest desiar to imbrace you in the arms of my love, hoping they may find you and ouers in health.

I have been very well ever since I left you for which I prays God. The post from Albani last weeks brings news that the enemy disagre and the french indians are turned bak; the scouts from dearfield have not yet discovered the army. We look for a post from Albani tomorrow after which we are in great hops of being drawn ofe or the greater part of us. I am just now agoing to Northampton to wait on our governor which makes me in so much hast. So I remain til death your loving husband

John Coe

Our soldiers here are all well.

John Coe died April 19, 1741. He was a Congregationalist. He married Dec. 20, 1682, Mary Hawley, born at Stratford July 16, 1663, and died there Sept. 9, 1731. She was the eighth and youngest child of Lieutenant Joseph Hawley and Catherine Birdsey. She and John had the following children, all born in Stratford:

- I. Robert, born Sept. 21, 1684 - died Feb. 4, 1762, married Barbara Parmelee.



- II. Joseph, born Feb. 2, 1686 - died July 15, 1754, married Abigail Robinson.
- III. Hannah, born April 14, 1689 - died March 1758, married James Curtiss.
- IV. Mary, born Aug. 11, 1691 - died Feb. 19, 1763, married Samuel Picket.
- V. John, born Dec. 5, 1693 - died Sept. 23, 1751, married Hannah Parmelee.
- VI. Sarah, born March 26, 1696 - died Feb. 6, 1731, married Israel Burrit.
- VII. Ephraim, born Dec. 18, 1698 - died Nov. 10, 1765, married Hannah Miller.
- VIII. Katharine, born Sept. 23, 1700, married Joseph Fairchild.
- IX. Abigail, born Nov. 11, 1702 - died March 1747, married John Guthry.
- X. Ebenezer, born Aug. 18, 1704 - died March 1760, married Mary Blakeman.

Ephraim Coe, born Stratford, Conn., Dec. 18, 1698, received farm land from his father in Middletown, Conn., where he ran the farm of 61 acres and a mansion house until 1741, selling the property then to John Lyman for £ 820. He moved to Durham, Conn. where he lived until his death on Nov. 10, 1765. He married at Middletown, Nov. 28, 1723, Hannah Comfort Miller, born June 1, 1704, the daughter of Benjamin Miller and Mary Johnson. In her old age, she moved to West Granville, Mass. to live with her sons, and died there Feb. 1793. The children of Ephraim Coe and Hannah C. Miller, all born at Middletown, were:

- I. Ephraim Jr., born July 25, 1724.
- II. Samuel, born Aug. 5, 1726.
- III. Timothy, born Oct. 15, 1728 - died Nov. 6, 1733.
- IV. Aaron, born Feb. 16, 1730.
- V. Daniel, born Dec. 20, 1732 - died Nov. 30, 1733.
- VI. Seth, born Dec. 31, 1734 - died Oct. 12, 1761.
- VII. Enoch, born Nov. 12, 1736.
- VIII. Mary, born March 24, 1739 - died 1795.
- IX. Benjamin, born March 7, 1742.
- X. Diana

Ephraim Coe Jr. born at Middletown, Conn., July 25, 1724, lived there until 1755 when he was deeded land in Durham by his father, to





which he removed. On Jan. 7, 1759, he was admitted to the Durham Church. He spent his remaining years farming at Durham where he was admitted a freeman on Sept. 16, 1777. He died Feb. 6, 1778. He married Oct. 17, 1754, Anne Canfield, born April 26, 1728. She was a descendant of Thomas Canfield, born in Yorkshire, England; settled at New Haven and at Milford, Conn. in 1646. His brother Matthew Canfield moved from New Haven to New Jersey in 1665. In her old age Anne went to Hartford where she lived with her son Timothy until she died on March 4, 1806. Ephraim Coe and Anne Canfield had children, all born in Durham, Conn:

- I. Daniel, born Aug. 4, 1755 - died Oct. 28, 1820. Moved in 1789 to Freehold, Greene Co., N. Y. (Now Durham, N. Y.). He and his wife Martha had Rhoda, Mary, Martha, Ephraim, Sarah and Daniel.
- II. Anne, born Sept. 5, 1757; married John Seward of Granville, Mass.
- III. Timothy, born Sept. 16, 1760, was a Captain in the Revolution under General Erastus Wolcott at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He died Feb. 26, 1841. He married (1) Mary Hall, (2) Abigail Burt. He and his first wife had Anna, Diantha, Cata, Benson, Mary and Pomeroy.
- IV. Canfield Coe, born Sept. 26, 1764.
- V. Joel, born Aug. 10, 1766, moved in 1800 to Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y., where he farmed till he died; married 1791 Sally Talcott and had Talcott, Eunice, Lester and Chester.
- VI. Mary, born and died Dec. 12, 1769.
- VII. Seth, born Oct. 2, 1771. In 1789 he moved to Freehold, Greene Co., N. Y. Several years later he removed to Holland Patent, Trenton Township, Oneida County, N. Y. He died there March 1816. He was a farmer. He married Eunice Roberts and had Orris (died in infancy), Elsie, Seth, Laura, Mary and Orris.

Canfield Coe was born Sept. 26, 1764, at Durham, Conn., and died at Auburn, N. Y., June 1823. He married Dec. 20, 1787, Anna Doolittle who was an attractive Puritan-type person, born March 11, 1768 and died Dec. 24, 1822 at Auburn. She was a descendant of Abraham Doolittle who was born in England 1619 and came to Boston, Mass., before 1640; settled at New Haven 1644, and moved to Wallingford, Conn. in 1670. In 1790 Canfield was living at Ballstown, Saratoga County, N. Y., where at that time his son Edward was born. In 1799 he was living at Blenheim, Schoharie Co., N. Y., where in 1800 he was





appointed Ensign of Militia. In 1803 he moved to Auburn, N. Y., where he resided until his death. He was a Freemason. In anticipation of the birth of first child, Canfield carved by hand a handsome wooden cradle. Canfield Coe and Anna Doolittle had the following children.

- I. Chauncey H. Coe, born Jan. 1, 1795 - died April 24, 1835.
- II. Bela De Cost Coe, born April 1, 1790 - died Nov. 1852.
- III. Millicent Anna Coe, born March 15, 1797 - died Aug. 12, 1813.
- IV. Edward W. Coe, born 1800 - died April 5, 1855.

In 1833 Bela and Chauncey Coe were operating an extensive network of stage coach lines between about twenty-five cities and towns in New York State. They made a large fortune and invested in other properties, among them being the famous Mansion House in Buffalo where Bela resided. Bela had one adopted daughter, Mrs. O. H. Marshall of Buffalo; Chauncey had two children. When the brothers died, their estate was to have been divided in thirds, one-third to each of the three children. Bela's daughter, Mrs. Marshall, received her third. Chauncey's son Edward, being at that time lost in Africa, forfeited his third to his sister Millicent. Upon Millicent's death, the two-thirds of the fortune which she had received passed to her husband, E. N. Leslie. An unscrupulous lawyer embezzled most of Mr. Leslie's fortune before his death in 1908.

Chauncey H. Coe, born Jan. 1, 1795 - died April 24, 1835. He married May 3, 1821, Hannah Hanmer Wolcott (see WOLCOTT) at Trenton, Oneida County, N. Y. He moved his family from their home in Auburn to Canandaigua, N. Y., about 1825, where he died ten years later. He was buried in Skaneateles, N. Y. Their children were:

- I. Edward Bela Coe, born at Auburn, Dec. 29, 1822 - died in Oregon, Sept. 5, 1883; married 1862 Emily E. K. Rosseter Hazen.
- I. Millicent Anna Coe, born at Canandaigua Aug. 17, 1827 - died March 15, 1890, at Skaneateles. She married Sept. 16, 1845, Edmund Norman Leslie who had moved to Skaneateles in 1851. They lived in a handsome house on East Genesee Street (part of the Cherry Valley Turnpike) overlooking Skaneateles Lake. He was born Aug. 13, 1817 and died Nov. 28, 1908. Mr. Leslie wrote a history book of Skaneateles. They had no children.

Edward Bela Coe was born in Auburn, N. Y., on Dec. 29, 1822. A few years after his birth he moved with his parents to Canandaigua where his sister Millicent was born in 1827. His father,





Chauncey, died at Canandaigua in 1835. In 1837, at the age of 15, Edward, with his sister and mother, moved to Skaneateles where lived her two sisters, Eliza W. Candee and Sophia W. Knibloe, and her brother, Butler Samuel Wolcott, who owned a store next to the Skaneateles Bank. In 1839 Edward's mother, Hannah Hanmer Wolcott Coe, re-married to Capt. Nash De Cost who died in 1858. In 1843, at the age of 21, Edward left to go adventuring. In 1845 his sister Millicent married E. N. Leslie. For years after the death of Bela Coe in 1852, the family, Capt. De Cost, and Mr. Leslie spent much time and money trying to locate Edward so that he might receive his share of the fortune that his father and uncle had made out of the stagecoach business. They offered rewards, posted bulletins, and advertised throughout the country, made worldwide inquiries, and finally gave him up for dead.

The one place they neglected to search for Edward was the "dark continent" - the then unmapped and little-known Africa. To this place Edward had gone in quest of ivory. He explored the wilderness, hunted elephants and lions, met Dr. Livingston, and lived with many tribes. He was the first man to introduce serum for smallpox into Africa. Previously, thousands of natives had died annually from this scourge. His cures astonished the Kaffirs and Boers alike and he was regarded by the natives as a potent witchdoctor. Finally, some natives died of the plague in spite of the serum and when it seemed that they might turn on him, Edward left the territory and headed for home. He returned by way of London where he left a pet ostrich "Opiah" to the zoo.

In 1861, after 17 years absence, Edward walked up the veranda steps of his brother-in-law E. N. Leslie's handsome old home overlooking Lake Skaneateles, where lived his sister Millicent and his mother. Still dressed in mourning for her lost son, she exclaimed, "That's Edward, I know his step!"

For the next 18 years Edward lived in Skaneateles. He operated the steamboat on the lake, whence he was known to all as "Cap Coe", and also operated a lime kiln. He was a pallbearer at Abraham Lincoln's funeral. One year after his return, on Sept. 25, 1862, he married Emily Eugenia Kingsbury Rosseter, (see ROSSETER) who, by her first marriage to John Prince Hazen in 1850, had one daughter Sarah Rosseter Hazen. J. P. Hazen died in 1852. Edward and Emily had one daughter, Millicent Leslie Coe. They lived in a little white neo-classic house with fluted columns on Onondaga Street. When Edward later lectured in Syracuse, people would not believe the tales he told of Africa and the bushmen, and the pygmies, and the barbarians in the mountainous regions who talked only in grunts. This angered him and he would never mention Africa again. In 1879 he moved to Whitestone, L. I., N. Y., with his wife, daughter and stepdaughter.





In 1883 Edward was purser on the ship "Queen of the Pacific". On the night of Sept. 4th the ship was caught in a storm and grounded on a reef at the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon. Edward had just suffered a third attack of gallstones and had been given an opiate to relieve his pain. While the lifeboats were being lowered a woman became entangled between the ship's side and one of the lifeboats. Edward extricated her and got her safely into the boat. After that he was seen to plunge into the sea, either because of the pain or because he was unsteady from the sedative. He was drowned in the early hours of Sept. 5, 1883.

Millicent Leslie Coe was born July 8, 1863, in Skaneateles, N. Y., where she spent the first 16 years of her life and attended Skaneateles Academy from 1870 to 1879. In 1879 she moved with her parents and stepsister to Whitestone, L. I., N. Y. Under her father's instruction, she was an expert markswoman, especially with pistols; and was also an accomplished pianist. She married Oct. 11, 1882, Frederick Foyle Nugent, and then lived for many years on upper Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. Frederick F. Nugent, born Aug. 18, 1857 - died Sept. 16, 1921, was the son of General Robert M. Nugent and Prudentia Harrison. Millicent died about 1948 in Rutland, Vermont, where she lived in her later years. (For children and descendants see NUGENT).

\* \* \* \* \*





## ROSSETER

Edward Rosseter was one of twenty prominent English gentlemen selected to serve as a governing council for the Massachusetts Bay Colony in New England. He was appointed an Assistant in London on October 20, 1629, with thirteen other men, at the same time that Winthrop was chosen Governor, Humphrey deputy governor, and Saltonstall, Johnson, Dudley and Endicott assigned cabinet posts. This group sailed from Plymouth, England to the Bay Colony.

Edward Rosseter was in his middle years when he came to Dorchester, Mass. on May 30, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John", accompanied by his son Bryan (Bray) Rosseter who was a young physician. Edward settled far in the western wilderness of the colony and was therefore unable to be present at any of the council meetings. He died the first year he was in America.

Dr. Bryan Rosseter, who came to Dorchester, Mass. in 1630 with his father, was made a freeman on May 18, 1631. He moved to Windsor, Conn., where he was made Town Clerk in 1639. In 1652, he moved to Guilford, Conn. He served as physician for many years with a good reputation. His wife Elizabeth died in 1669. Their children were:

1. Joanna, married 1680 to the noted Rev. John Cotton.
2. Susanna, born 1652; married Rev. Zechariah Walker.
3. John, married Mary Gilbert, daughter of Jonathan Gilbert, and had John born 1670. He was a Selectman in 1669; died 1670.
4. Josiah, married Sarah Sherman, daughter of Samuel Sherman and had: Sarah, born 1677 - died young; Elizabeth, born 1679; Josiah born 1680; Samuel, born 1682 - died young; Timothy, born 1683; John, born 1684 - died young; Samuel II, born 1686; David, born 1687 - died young; Jonathan, born 1688; Nathaniel, born 1689; Sarah II, born 1691; Patience, born 1692; Joanna, born 1693; Mary, born 1694; Theophilus, born 1696; Susanna, born 1697; Ebenezer, born 1699.
- 5, 6, 7, 8. Four other children who died young.

Captain Edward Rosseter of Bridgeport, Conn., born about 1790 was an eighth generation descendant of his namesake, the first of the family to come to America, and probably stemmed from the doctor's third son John (above) who married Mary Gilbert. He was master of a



clipper ship, an importer of Chinese teas, and had crossed the oceans more than a hundred times. He married about 1810 Sarah Jane Gardiner who was born in 1791. Her mother was a Franklyn, of the same family as Benjamin Franklin. Edward and Sarah were Episcopalians of English ancestry. They lived on Barclay Street in New York City and had the following children:

I. Edward, had 3 foster children by his second wife; by his first wife he had:

1. Mary Rosseter, married Mr. Fowler.

II. John, drowned at the age of 20.

III. Gilbert Gardiner, died young.

IV. Gilbert Gate, killed by fall from swing.

V. Sarah Jane, married Edward Gale, died at age 19.

VI. Elizabeth, married Mr. Peabody and had 4 daughters:

1. Sarah J., married (1) Mr. Dillard, (2) Mr. Wessels.
2. Ruth, married Mr. Northrup.
3. Caroline, married Mr. Noble.
4. Leila, married (1) Mr. Cox, (2) Mr. Hudson.

VII. Kate, married Henry Burgoyne and had:

1. Mary J., died at 3.
2. Sarah J., died at 4.
3. Julia
4. Kate, married Mr. Wareheim and had:

A. Gara                      B. William

5. Emily married Mr. Mead and had:

A. Otis      B. Francis      C. Nancy      D. Mary

VIII. Louisa, married George Fox Shotwell and had:

1. Augustus, had 2 children.
2. Joseph, married Sarah Wyckoff.
3. Edward, died at 16.
4. Anna, unmarried.
5. George, had Harold and Anna.
6. Trumbull, married Ruth and had Louisa Rossiter Shotwell. They lived in Skaneateles, N. Y.





7. William J. married Florence Hubbard.
8. Frederick U. married Marion Mitchell, lived in Skaneateles, N. Y.

IX. Emily Eugenia Kingsbury Rosseter, married (1) John Prince Hazen and had:

1. Sarah Rosseter Hazen.

Emily married (2) Edward Bela Coe and had:

2. Millicent Leslie Coe.

X. Virginia, married Johnathan Trumbull Smith and had:

1. Gardiner, died young.
2. Morris, died young.
3. Edward, died at 22.
4. Thomas Charles, married Bessie Stoddart and had:

A. Morris, married and had one daughter.

B. Blair, married Alice.

Emily Eugenia Kingsbury Rosseter was born Sept. 3, 1823, on Barclay Street, N. Y. C., and died May 21, 1887, in N. Y. C. The middle name of Eugenia Kingsbury was that of an artist friend of her family. Emily married first on June 9, 1850, John Prince Hazen who died in 1852. They had one daughter.

I. Sarah Rosseter Hazen, born March 26, 1851; married 1881 Alfred P. Perry. They went to live on a cattle ranch in Texas for a time, but later returned to N. Y. C. They had:

1. John Prince Hazen Perry (called Hazen) born July 26, 1882 in Texas; graduated Harvard 1901; married Sept. 4, 1915, Adele A. Lloyd at N. Y. C. and had:

A. John Hazen Perry, born July 1, 1916.

B. Samuel Lloyd Perry, born Jan. 1918.

C. Richard Gardiner Perry, born Nov. 1922.

D. Edward Rosseter Perry, born April 1925.





Emily E. K. R. Hazen married secondly Sept. 25, 1862, at Skaneateles, Edward Bela Coe, and had one more daughter:

I. Millicent Leslie Coe, born July 8, 1863.

(For children and descendants, see COE)

The name Rosseter was always spelled with two "e"s until recent generations. It is now more often spelled Rossiter. On a set of silver forks that belonged to Captain Rosseter's daughter, Louisa, the name Rosseter is spelled with an "e" on half of the set, and with an "i" on the rest of the forks.

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It would be difficult to find a more ancient family name in the British Isles than Wolcott (or Walcot as it was spelled in earlier times). The people who gave rise to this name were known in Britain 1500 years before the island's conquest by the Normans, nearly a thousand years before the invasion of the Angles and Saxons, long before the Roman invasion, and even hundreds of years before Christ. The name goes all the way back to the barbaric Celtic people called Brythons (or Britons) who came to the islands during the Iron Age and gave them their name.

During the Stone Age a primitive people known as Celts (pronounced Kelts) were dwelling in the Alps and Danube Valley. Their art forms and lingual vestiges indicate an origin in the Near East, or Indo-European area, and in the Sanskrit language back in the dim beginnings of history. The Celts were medium in height and build, with dark brown hair and gray or brown eyes. About 500 B.C., they began to develop an ability for making iron implements and weapons which gave them an advantage over neighboring barbaric tribes. Consequently, the Celts expanded greatly all over Europe during the La Tène period (the 500 years before Christ). The religion of the Celts was dominated by the priesthood of the Druids who practised magical arts and sorcery, barbarous rites of sacrifice, and taught a secret lore of witchcraft and wizardry. Stonehenge was one of their temples.

About 400 B.C. certain Celtic tribes reached and invaded the Balkan Peninsula and southern Russia. At the same time another Celtic tribe called Brythons crossed the channel into the islands which now bear their name. About 50 B.C. Caesar's Roman legions moved in and occupied the lowlands, establishing a civilization of towns and cities in the rivers and valleys. The Brythons were forced to retreat back into the wild mountainous uplands of Wales. As time wore on the Roman conquerors allowed the less civilized Brythons to live in their own isolated, semi-barbaric communities. These consisted of rude hill-forts, each surrounded by a rough stone wall or rampart enclosing a small settlement of round thatched huts half sunk into the ground and plastered with mud. These huts were called "cots", whence the later word "cottage". This is the source of the "cot" in Wolcot.

The words "weala" (meaning a Briton), "weall" (wall), and "weal" (meaning "well" as in commonwealth) are all derived from a common Celtic-Sanskrit root associated with the idea of protection of the tribe. The "weala" or British tribe dwelt in small towns surrounded by a "weall" or wall which afforded protection and well-being to the community, or commonwealth, within. By extension the word later took on the meaning of well, Welsh, weather, health, hale, whole, etc. The name Walcot gets its prefix from this root, and first





referred to those Britons who dwelt in huts in hill-forts - that is to say, a "walled-town cottager". Dialect later changed the name Walcot to several similar forms, including Wolcott.

The Wolcott family has been traced back to the Eleventh Century in Wales, as identified by family arms and names. During the reign of Henry VII, members of this family moved down into England. The Wolcotts have been traced in unbroken line from Sir John Wolcott to Hannah Wolcott, great-great-grandmother of Katherine Wolcott Sherman Harvey.

In Tolland, Somersetshire, England, ancient Galdon Manor, the moss-covered gray stone house of the Wolcotts, still stands after more than six centuries. The direct line of descent from Sir John to Henry, the first Wolcott to settle in America, follows:

1. Sir John Wokott of Wales.
2. Jeran Wolcott of Shropshire; married Anna Mynde, daughter of John Mynde.
3. Roger Wolcott; married Edith Downes, daughter of Sir William Downes.
4. Sir Philip Wolcott of Wolcott; married Julia Herle, daughter of John Herle.
5. John Wolcott of Wolcott; married Alice Lloyd, daughter of David Lloyd, Esq.
6. Sir John Wolcott of Wolcott; living in 1382.
7. Sir Thomas Wolcott (after whom Tomas Wolcott Harvey is named).
8. John Wolcott of Wolcott.
9. John Wolcott Jr. of Wolcott; married Matilda Cornwell, daughter of Sir Richard Cornwell of Bereford.
10. Roger Wolcott, Esq., of Wolcott; married Margaret Lloyd, daughter of David Lloyd.
11. William Wokott; settled in Tolland, Somersetshire, England.
12. William Wolcott Jr.; married Elizabeth. Will dated 1500.
13. Thomas Wolcott; lived in Tolland in 1552.
14. Thomas Wolcott Jr.; married Alice. Will dated Nov. 4, 1572.





15. John Wolcott of Galdon Manor, Tolland. Will proved Nov. 10, 1623.  
Father of Henry Wolcott who came to America in 1628.

Henry Wolcott, Sr., the second son of John Wolcott of England, was born in Tolland, Somersetshire, in 1578 in the ancestral manor. He was baptized Dec. 6, 1578, in the adjoining parish of Lydiard St. Lawrence. He married Jan. 19, 1606, Elizabeth Saunders, baptized Dec. 20, 1584 - died 1655, the daughter of John Saunders of Downtown Parish, Wiltshire, England, who married Feb. 4, 1610, Alice Cole. Henry and Elizabeth had five sons and two daughters, all born in England. They were Puritans, and in order to find religious freedom from the persecution inflicted upon dissenters in England, Henry first came alone to America in 1628 to prospect for a suitable site on which to settle his family. On March 20, 1630, Henry made his second voyage to the new world, bringing his wife and three sons - Henry Jr., George and Christopher - in the good ship "Mary and John" out of Plymouth, England. They landed at Nantasket, Massachusetts, May 30, 1630. The band of settlers included 135 in all, among whom was a former English magistrate Mr. Rossiter. They camped out on the shore the first night of their arrival, and in the morning about 300 curious but friendly Indians appeared and traded fresh bass for biscuits. These Puritans founded the colony of Dorchester, Mass.

Henry left his two daughters and eldest and youngest sons at home in England until the initial rigors of homesteading in the wilderness had been overcome. In 1632 three remaining children - Anna, Mary and Simon - were brought to America, while John the eldest son remained upon his father's estate in England.

Henry carried with him a commission from the Crown as a Justice. In 1634 he was admitted a freeman. In 1635 he left Dorchester, Mass., to found the village of Windsor, Conn. He was constable in 1636, and deputy to the General Court in 1639. In 1640 he revisited England. From 1643 to 1655 he was Governor's Assistant.

Henry's residence in Windsor was toward the southern end of the town, south of the Farmington River, on a tract of high land always referred to as "the Island". The lot of his son, Henry Jr., adjoined his own on the south side, both tracts fronting west on the meadow road to Hartford. Henry conveyed to Henry Jr., in absentia, the English manor which in the next generation passed to another branch of the family, since the English courts ruled that the law of primogeniture did not apply to land held by absent colonists. Henry died on May 30, 1655, in the same year as his wife. His tombstone, which still stands in the churchyard of the First Congregational Church of Windsor, is high on the north bank of the river and reads:

Here lyeth the body of Henry Wolcott  
sometimes a Maiestrate of this Iurisdiction  
who died ye 30th day of May

Anno { Salutis 1655  
Aetatis 77





Henry's will, made on the day of his death, follows:

"The thirtieth day of May 1655, I, Henry Wolcott, sick of body, but of perfect memory, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following.

First, I commend my soul to God my maker, hoping assuredly through the only merit of Jesus Christ my Saviour, to be a partaker of life everlasting; and I commend my body to the earth, whereof it was made.

I will that my wife shall have all my house and lot, orchard, garden, hopyard and my lot in Plymouth meadow, during the term of her natural life. Also, I give unto my wife two of my cows, and half the household goods in my dwelling house.

Also, I leave my land in England to Henry my eldest son, without encumbrances. Also, I give unto him my two books of martyrs.

Also, I give to Christopher my second son, my lot in the Great Meadow, - and also my house lot and housing upon it, after the death of my wife, he paying out of it thirty pounds, after my wife's decease, as I shall hereafter appoint.

Also, I give to George my third son, the five pounds he owes me, and five pounds more.

Also, I give to Simon, my youngest son, all my land on the easterly side of the Great River and also my lot at Arramonets.

Also, to the children of Henry, my eldest son, five pounds to Henry the eldest of them, and to the rest of them forty shillings apiece.

I give all the rest of my goods to be equally divided amongst all my children.

Also, I appoint Henry Wolcott, my son, to be overseer of this my will and testament.

Also, my will is that Christopher my son, shall have my lot in Plymouth meadow, after the decease of my wife.

My will is that my debts shall be first paid. "

Henry Wolcott Sr., and Elizabeth Saunders had the following children, all born in England:

- I. John, baptized Oct. 1, 1607. Remained in England and died without issue (perhaps in 1640).
- II. Anna, married Oct. 16, 1646, Matthew Griswold of Windsor who was born 1620 - died 1699, came from England in 1639.
- III. Henry Jr., born Jan. 21, 1610 - died July 12, 1680; married Sarah Newbury, daughter of Thomas Newbury.
- IV. Christopher, died Sept. 7, 1662; unmarried.





- V. George, made freeman in 1657 and settled in Wethersfield where he married Elizabeth Treat and had four children. He died Feb. 12, 1662.
- VI. Mary, married June 25, 1646, Job Drake of Windsor. Both died the same day, Sept. 16, 1689.
- VII. Simon, born Sept. 11, 1625 - died Sept. 11, 1687. Married (1) March 19, 1657, Joanna Cook; married (2) Oct. 17, 1661, Martha Pitkin from England.

Josiah Wolcott, a grandson of the elder Henry, wrote a "Famely Chronologie, 1691" in which he says of Elizabeth and Henry Sr., "This happie pair were married About ye year 1606. He came to New England about the year 1628, and in the year 1630 brought over his family, to avoid the persecution of those times against dissenters."

Roger Wolcott, a descendant of Henry Sr., in a collateral line, was Governor of Massachusetts; his son, Oliver, Sr. signed the Declaration of Independence; his son, Oliver, Jr. was Secretary of Treasury under President Washington and John Adams.

Henry Wolcott Jr., eldest surviving son of Elizabeth and Henry, was born Jan. 21, 1610, in England and came to America in 1630. On April 1, 1634, he was admitted a freeman by the General Court at Boston, at which time he was a member of the Dorchester Church. He removed with his family to Windsor, Conn., in 1635 where he married Nov. 18, 1641 Sarah Newbury, daughter of Thomas Newbury. Henry was an importing merchant and his ledger is still preserved. He went to England on business in 1654. He was prominent in church, town and state affairs and held many appointments, being one of the 19 gentlemen in the colony who were named in the Charter of Connecticut; member of the House of Deputies in 1660, House of Magistrates in 1662, and successively thereafter until his death on July 12, 1680. His wife Sarah died July 16, 1684. The children of Sarah Newbury and Henry Wolcott Jr., were:

- I. Henry III, born Jan. 6, 1643 - died Feb. 18, 1709; married Oct. 12, 1664, Abiah Goffe of Cambridge, Mass.
- II. John, born Feb. 28, 1645 - died Jan. 23, 1711; married (1) Feb. 13, 1677, Mary Chester; married (2) June 22, 1692, Mrs. Hannah Nicholas of Stamford.
- III. Samuel, born Oct. 8, 1647 - died May 10, 1648.
- IV. Sarah, born July 5, 1649 - died Mar. 25, 1698; married June 6, 1674, Capt. John Price of Salem, Mass.





- V. Mary, born Dec. 6, 1651 - died Aug. 1683; married June 2, 1679, James Russell, Esq., of Charlestown, Mass.
- VI. Hannah, born March 8, 1653 - died Sept. 4, 1683.
- VII. Samuel, born April 16, 1656 - died June 14, 1695; married March 6, 1678, Judith Appleton.
- VIII. Josiah, born July 21, 1658 - died Feb. 9, 1729; married (1) Feb. 19, 1685, Penelope Corwin; married (2) May 1, 1694, Mary Freke.

Samuel Wolcott Sr., was born April 16, 1656 - died June 14, 1695; married March 5, 1678, Judith Appleton, born 1653 - died Feb. 19, 1741; daughter of Samuel Appleton Jr., Esq. of Ipswich, Mass., son of Samuel Appleton Sr., (formerly sp. Appulton) born 1568 - died 1670, who came from England to Ipswich in 1635, was freeman in 1636, granted lands at Ipswich still held by Appleton family today; was deputy general court in 1637; also had a residence, Rowley; married (1) in England 1616 Judith Everard, (2) 1633 Martha.

Samuel held an M. A. degree and was a merchant in Windsor in 1685 but later moved to Wethersfield where he built a handsome home that still stands on Wolcott Hill. Judith Appleton and Samuel Wolcott Sr. had:

- I. Samuel Jr., born April 11, 1679 - died Sept. 15, 1734; married Dec. 27, 1705, Abigail Collins.
- II. Gershom, born Nov. 14, 1680 - died Sept. 23, 1682.
- III. Josiah, born Feb. 27, 1682 - died Oct. 28, 1712.
- IV. Hannah, born Mar. 19, 1684 - died Mar. 16, 1748; married May 8, 1704, Rev. William Burnham of Kensington.

Samuel Wolcott Jr. was born April 11, 1679 - died Sept. 15, 1734. He married Dec. 27, 1705, Abigail Collins who died Feb. 6, 1758. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Collins of Middletown, Conn., who was the son of Henry Collins, born 1606 - died 1687, who came from England to Lynn, Mass. in 1635 in the "Abigail" with his family and servants. "The Worshipful" Samuel Wolcott Jr. built and occupied a large home next to his father's which was later a headquarters for General Washington during the Revolution, and is now occupied by Samuel's descendant Helen Wolcott, a schoolteacher. His monument in Wethersfield's churchyard bears the ancient Wolcott arms. Samuel Jr. commanded a military company and was a wealthy merchant. The children of Abigail Collins and Samuel Wolcott Jr. were:





- I. Abigail, born June 3, 1707; married Capt. Abraham Waterhouse of Saybrook.
- II. Oliver, born Oct. 2, 1709 - died Oct. 6, 1734.
- III. Samuel III, born April 13, 1713; married (1) March 11, 1735 Mary Wyatt of Colchester, Mass.; married (2) Aug. 30, 1759, Mrs. Sarah (Sherman) Boardman.
- IV. Mehitable, born Aug. 12, 1715; married Jonathan Russell of Wethersfield.
- V. Elisha, born Sept. 26, 1717 - died Oct. 13, 1793; married June 28, 1746, Sarah Nott.
- VI. Josiah, born Mar. 27, 1720; married (1) Isabella Campbell of Oxford, Mass; married (2) Dec. 12, 1794, Mrs. Naomi Jenison of Douglas, Mass.

Elisha Wolcott Sr. was born at Wethersfield, Sept. 26, 1717 - died Oct. 13, 1793. He married June 28, 1746 Sarah Nott; she was born in 1727 - died March 12, 1800, the daughter of Gershom Nott, grandson of John Nott who came from England in 1640 to Wethersfield, Conn., and was representative to the General Court. Sarah and Elisha Sr. had:

- I. Gershom Nott, born April 11, 1748 - died Nov. 29, 1782; married Oct. 10, 1774, Rhoda Robbins.
- II. Sarah, born Aug. 7, 1751; married Levi Robbins.
- III. Elisha Jr., born Oct. 2, 1755 - died Jan. 17, 1827; married Jan. 19, 1775, Mary Welles Robins.
- IV. Mahettable, born June 12, 1759; married April 12, 1781, Frederick Robbins.
- V. Hannah, born Sept. 22, 1762 - died Mar. 13, 1784.

Note: John Robbins settled in Wethersfield before 1639 - died 1660; his son was Capt. Joshua Robbins born 1652 - died 1738, married 1680 Elizabeth Butler; his son was Capt. Jonathan Robbins born 1694 - died 1777, married 1728 Sarah Wolcott Welles.

Elisha Wolcott Jr. was born at Wethersfield Oct. 2, 1755 - died Jan. 17, 1827. He married Jan. 19, 1774, Mary Welles, born 1756 - died Oct. 6, 1828 (see WELLES).





Shortly after his marriage, Elisha Jr. enlisted in General Washington's army. Being a hatter by trade, he also made tricorne hats for the soldiers. Helen Wolcott, who lives in the old family house, still has most of the original household furnishings, among them being one of Elisha's hat blocks which she uses for a door stop. Mary Welles and Elisha Wolcott Jr. had:

- I. Samuel, born July 29, 1775 - died Jan. 1, 1857; married Oct. 25, 1798, Hannah Butler and moved to Holland Patent, N. Y.
- II. Horatio Gates, born Sept. 13, 1777 - died Sept. 18, 1778.
- III. Mary, born Aug. 24, 1779 - died June 4, 1847; married Jan. 22, 1799, Thomas Griswold.
- IV. Mahitable, born April 3, 1782 - died Mar. 15, 1875; married (1) Asa Sellev; married (2) 1829, Elisha Robinson.
- V. Hannah, born April 13, 1785 - died Nov. 14, 1864; married Aug. 30, 1804, William Williard.
- VI. Elisha III, born Mar. 25, 1787 - died Mar. 28, 1862; married his cousin, Mary Welles Robbins daughter of Robert Robbins, Dec. 24, 1811.
- VII. Daniel, born Jan. 1790; married Feb. 9, 1809, Maria Morgan and moved to Wethersfield Springs, N. Y.
- VIII. Sarah Nott, born April 2, 1793 - died Aug. 22, 1847; unmarried.
- IX. Chauncey Appleton Wolcott, born July 12, 1795 - died Sept. 11, 1853; married (1) Mar. 4, 1829, Abigail Wells; married (2) April 28, 1844, Mary Harris.
- X. Horatio (II), born July 7, 1798 - died April 30, 1799 (born 6 weeks after first brother Horatio died, and so named).
- XI. Franklin Waterhouse, born Sept. 12, 1800 - died Nov. 12, 1800.

Samuel Wolcott, was born July 29, 1775 on Wolcott Hill in Wethersfield, Conn. He died Jan. 1, 1857. On Oct. 25, 1798, he married Hannah Butler, born 1779 - died Nov. 30, 1845, daughter of Rodger Butler of Wethersfield. Samuel and Hannah moved to Holland Patent, N. Y. Their children were:

- I. Butler Samuel, born Mar. 22, 1799 - died April 19, 1855; married Sept. 28, 1829, Ann Maria Heacox, adopted daughter of Ambrose Heacox. They lived in Gibson, N. Y.





- II. Hannah Hanmer, born May 13, 1801 - died April 27, 1884; married (1) May 3, 1821, Chauncey H. Coe and lived at Skaneateles, N. Y.; married (2) Sept. 5, 1839, Capt. Nash De Cost.
- III. Horatio Gates, born April 21, 1804 - died Nov. 30, 1881; married (1) May 28, 1833, Julia Ann Pierce who died Mar. 25, 1834 at age 24; married (2) May 30, 1838, Martha A. Sibley who died Nov. 22, 1856. Horatio lived in Rochester, N. Y.
- IV. Edmund Waterhouse, born June 20, 1807; married Jan. 14, 1844, Charlotte Maria Thomson. They lived in Chapinville, N. Y.
- V. John Jefferson, born June 20, 1810 - died July 31, 1881; married Sept. 10, 1835, Sarah Ann Fox. He lived in Fulton, N. Y., and was a state senator.
- VI. Sophia Mary, born Sept. 28, 1812 - died Dec. 31, 1894; married Mar. 25, 1844, Anson Knibloe of Fulton, N. Y. who died 1875.
- VII. Eliza Ann, born Sept. 5, 1814 - died Nov. 6, 1898; married Feb. 19, 1846, John Cande of Holland Patent, N. Y. who died 1877.
- VIII. Laura Lucy, born Nov. 7, 1816 - died Mar. 19, 1861; married Oct. 29, 1835, Thomas Neele of Canandaigua, N. Y., died 1859.

Hannah Hanmer Wolcott, was born May 13, 1801 - died April 27, 1884. She married at Trenton, Oneida County, N. Y., May 3, 1821, Chauncey H. Coe (see COE for descendants). Their children were Edward Bela Coe and Millicent Anna Coe. She lived in Auburn, Canandaigua and Skaneateles. Chauncey died April 24, 1835.

Note: John Hanmore at Scituate, Mass. in 1633 and 1657; at Duxbury 1640, and Marshfield 1663. The Hanmers are his descendants.

Hannah remarried Sept. 5, 1839, in Skaneateles to Captain Nash De Cost but had no children by him. De Cost was born at Fairhaven, Mass., Feb. 6, 1783. He first served on a whaling ship, was with Capt. Storr's militia in War of 1812, became captain of packet, "York" between New York City and Liverpool, and retired to his farm in Skaneateles. His first wife, Betsy De Cost was born April 26, 1786 - died Nov. 13, 1837. They had a daughter, Sarah W. De Cost, born 1818 - died Feb. 12, 1900 at the age of 82. All are buried in Skaneateles, N. Y. cemetery. After his death on Jan. 27, 1858,



Hannah lived with her daughter, Mrs. E. N. Leslie, until her own death in 1884. Hannah's brother, Butler Samuel Wolcott, owned a store next to the bank in Skaneateles, in which town her two sisters, Sophia and Eliza, also later lived.

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## WELLES

Governor Thomas Welles was born in Essex County, England in 1598, and died in Wethersfield, Conn. on Saturday, January 14, 1660. He was descended from the Lincolnshire branch of the De Welles family of England. In 1620 he was living at Rothwell, Northamptonshire, England where his family possessed large estates. He married Elizabeth Hunt. She was a descendant of Sir Thomas de Hunt of renown at Stoke Daubenny, Rutland, England in 1366. Elizabeth Hunt Welles died in 1640. Thomas Welles and his wife, and four sons and three daughters left England because of the prevailing religious intolerance and consequent persecution under Charles I. They sailed for America landing at Saybrook, Conn., and settled in Hartford in the spring of 1636. They lived on Cole Street (now Governor Street). Before 1649 he moved to nearby Wethersfield which was founded by his brother, Hugh Welles, in 1637. He held numerous high civic posts. In 1655, he was elected the fourth governor of Connecticut. In 1656, '57 and '59 he served as Deputy Governor and in 1658 was again elected Governor. Thomas Welles and Elizabeth Hunt had:

1. Anne, born 1619; married (1) 1646 Thomas Thompson; (2) Anthony Hawkins.
2. John, born 1621; married Elizabeth Bourne (not Curtis).
3. Robert, born 1624; died 1658 without issue.
4. Thomas, born 1627 - died 1668 by falling out of a cherry tree in his orchard. He was the tallest man in Hartford. He married Hannah Tuttle, widow of Thomas Pantry.
5. Samuel, born 1630 - died 1675; married (1) Elizabeth Hollister; (2) Hannah Lambertson.
6. Sarah, born 1631 - died 1698; married Capt. John Chester.
7. Mary, born 1634 - died 1656.
8. Joseph, born 1637 (only child born in America. All the others born in England).

John Welles, son of the Governor, was born in 1621 in England - died 1661 in Connecticut. He came to America with his father in 1636. He was a Representative from Stratford, Conn. in 1656 and '57, and a magistrate in '58. He married in Stratford in 1647 Elizabeth Bourne of England and had: John, born 1648; Thomas and Robert, twins, born 1651; Temperance, born 1654; Samuel, born 1656; Sarah, born 1659; and Mary, born 1661.





Captain Robert Welles, twin son of John, died June 22, 1714. He married (1) June 9, 1675, Elizabeth Goodrich, daughter of Ensign William Goodrich from England who settled at Watertown, Mass. in 1636. Elizabeth died Feb. 17, 1698. She and Robert had: Thomas, born 1676; John, born 1678; Joseph, born 1680; Prudence, Robert and Gideon. Captain Robert Welles married (2) Mary by whom he had no children.

Joseph Welles Sr. born September 1680 (son of Captain Robert) had a son Joseph Welles Jr. who had a daughter, Mary Welles, born 1756. She married Elisha Wolcott Jr. in 1774. (See WOLCOTT).

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